

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.

THE CLAIMS AND POSITION OF LITERATURE.

THE recent death of an eminent historian, who, during the last years of his life, enjoyed a small pension from the Government, has invested the question of literary pensions with a temporary interest, and excited a controversy upon the expediency of such grants. It is desirable that this question should occasionally be mooted, and that the position of a class of men who exercise so large an influence over the mind and character of the nation should be well considered, with a view of discovering whether society does its duty by them, and whether they, on their part, do their duty by society. Nothing but good can flow from the discussion.

The Government of this country is supposed to set aside the small sum of £1200 annually to be granted in pensions to men eminent in science and literature. This sum, however, does not reach them. There are other claimants upon it, who intercept it in its progress; and sums of £400 and £500 out of this fund find their way into the pockets of individuals, who, whatever may be their claims upon Royalty or the country, have none upon this particular fund. But, leaving this circumstance out of the question, and supposing that the £1200 per annum is religiously devoted to the reward of the persons for whose benefit it is granted, Literature may well ask, whether such a niggardly recognition of its claims be worth accepting, and whether it would not be more consonant with its dignity to refuse the alms even of a great nation, and put forward a new claim—not of favour, but of right?

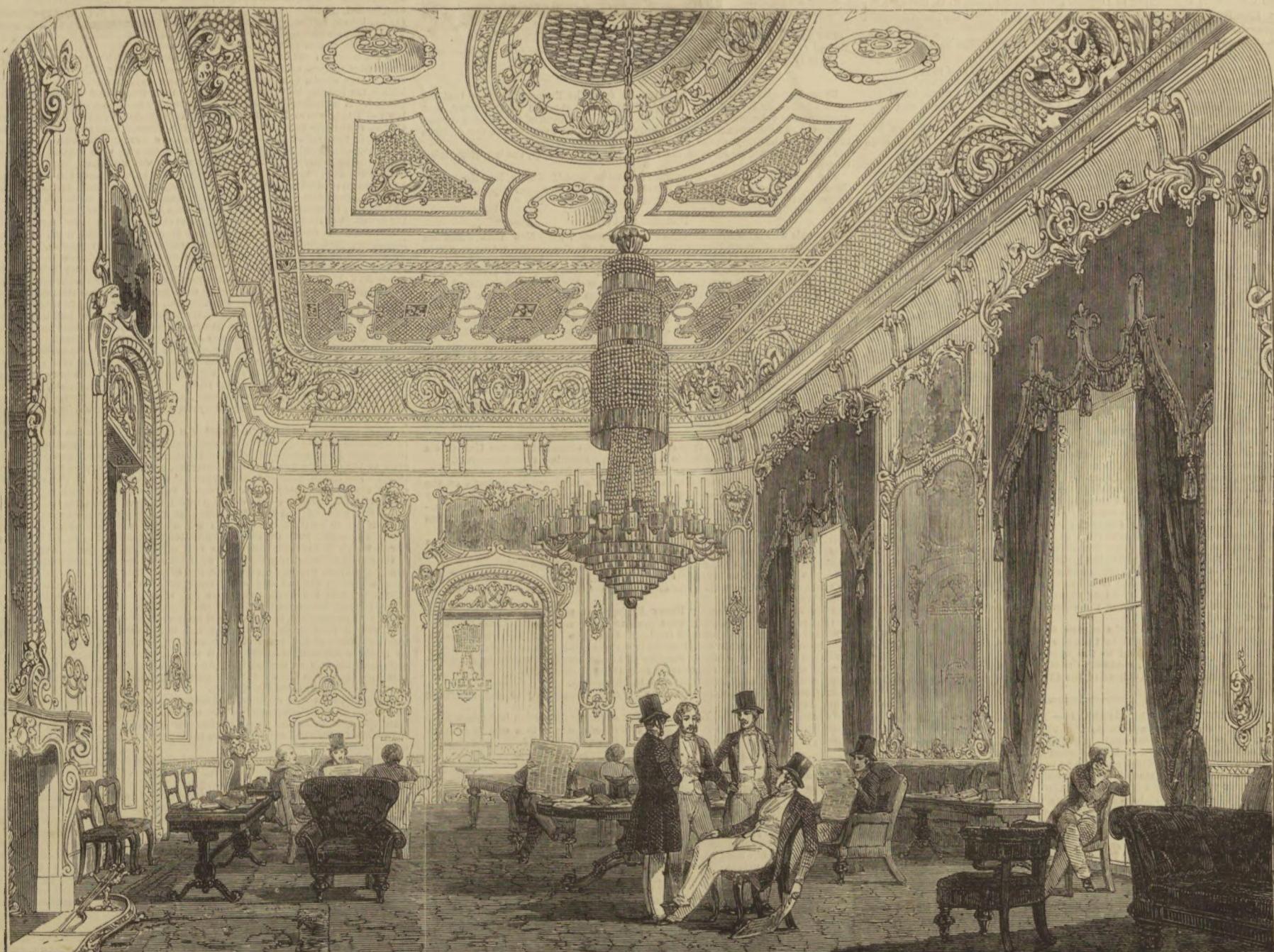
Upon the general question of the claims of literature and lite-

rary men to the respect and honour of a civilised people, there can be no doubt. Literature is a mighty teacher; and in our day the general diffusion of a knowledge of reading and writing among the masses of our population extends its influence into sub-strata of society where formerly its light never penetrated. The literary man is, more than ever, the priest and teacher of the people. It is our duty and interest, as a state, to see that the pressure of worldly circumstances (generally adverse to the man who is wiser than the masses, and who devotes himself to intellectual pursuits—not always the most profitable in a purely commercial country) does not force him to the unhappy alternative of writing for a degraded, rather than for a cultivated taste—to the level of the half or imperfectly informed multitude, rather than to the level of the wiser few. As long as literature remains a mere thing of the shop—a purely commercial speculation, in which author and bookseller engage for the sake of profit, so long will there be a class of writers who will have it in their power to inflict injury upon the community by pandering to its vices, its prejudices, and its ignorance. So long, also, will there be another and a scarcer class inspired by nobler sentiments—the missionaries of a holier cause, who will devote themselves to literature for the love they bear it, and die its martyrs.

The influence of literature is daily becoming more extended; and its power to degrade is, unluckily, as great as its power to exalt the intellect and the morality of the people. Any one who examines into the present state of the cheap literary market, will be appalled at the unblushing effrontery, the shameless prurience and open vice which are exhibited in publications that appeal for support to the

ignorant many. The Government of a free and a highly-civilised state might well afford to present a few prizes of the many at its command to excite the honourable ambition of men of literary ability. Nothing could possibly be lost, but much would assuredly be gained by such policy. A highly influential class would be recognised as a power, and that power would be more uniformly exerted than at present in support of virtue against vice, of order against disorder, and of wisdom against ignorance.

At the same time, while the State held out to the young and the aspiring these prizes—prizes, be it remembered, which the army, the navy, the church, and the law offer in large numbers to these better recognised and more fortunate professions—it ought to be ashamed of neglect or niggardliness towards the aged and the unworldly, who might, in the course of a useful life, have conferred honour upon the name and the literature of England. No greater calamity can befall a civilised people than the miserable death of its benefactors. Burns, the poet, is the glory of his country; but Burns, the wretched, self-degraded excise-man—what Scotchman can think of him without a blush or a sigh for the generation of his countrymen that allowed of such a termination? Milton's name is a tower of strength to the English language, and endears the soil of this little island to the hearts of millions of a kindred people who never beheld it. Englishmen are proud of the name; but when they reflect that its possessor, old and blind, was obliged to descend from a high and honourable position in the service of the State, and yoke himself to the uncongenial and ill-paid drudgery of a daily school, they



THE MILITARY, NAVAL, AND COUNTY SERVICE CLUB, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.—PRINCIPAL DRAWINGROOM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

lament that their forefathers were not wise enough to know the great man they possessed amongst them. It were needless to multiply such instances. They are but too familiar to all who can read, and never fail to call forth the sincere regret of those who think that nations great in wealth, in power, and in intellect, ought to be great both in generosity and in justice. There ought to be no sum of £1200 set apart to pension those who have political influence, or who have devoted their pens to the service of a party; but there ought to be a discretionary power, vested in the Minister of the day, to reward, in the name of the nation, the man who has exalted literature without benefitting himself—whose power fails him in the day of calamity, or who has attained old age without attaining a certainty of bread. All such cases ought to be met as they arrive, without reference to £1200 or any other sum. This, and the chance of employment in departments for which their talents might qualify them, would not be too great a recognition of the claims of literature to the encouragement of a wise and educated people.

This, however, is not all that might be accomplished. Literary men have it in their power to help themselves more than they have ever done, and to acquire that *status* in society which is due to the pretensions of those who exercise an influence so remarkable and so general. In spite of their own want of cohesion—in spite of the fact, that, in a country where wealth and rank are the great objects striven for by the majority, they have most of them only used literature as a stepping-stone to ulterior things—and that they have pandered, against themselves, to the old prejudices, that literary men were mere quacks and pretenders on the one hand, or, on the other, that they were impracticable, and not to be trusted in affairs requiring tact and talent, rather than genius, to carry to completion—in spite of all these things, the tendency of opinion in our day is to exalt literature, and to overwhelm the literary man with popular applause. A popular author need not die before attaining his apotheosis: the multitude are but too anxious to shout in his train. Let literary men use the means at their command to cultivate this feeling in the people—to make literature a recognised profession, and to exclude from it, as jealously as the army, the navy, the law, the church, and medicine, the unworthy and the ignorant. Let them strive, in fine, for the incorporation of the literary co-fraternity; let them procure the seal of authority upon their efforts, like any other recognized profession, and they will do more than any government could do, however well disposed to aid them. The present time is not unpropitious for the attempt. The amiable Sovereign has literary sympathies, which she has evinced privately, in the most kindly and graceful manner. The Prince Consort has similar tastes; and there would be little or no difficulty in procuring the countenance of those illustrious personages to any well-considered and properly supported project of giving English literature such a *status* as its elevation to a corporate existence could afford. Why should there not be an English Institute of Literature—affiliation with which would of itself confer rank and distinction? It is no mean honour to be a member of the Academy or of the Institute of France. We know of nothing in the English character, or in the circumstances of literature and literary men, to prevent the institution of similar corporations amongst us.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND COUNTY SERVICE CLUB, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

This Club was formed in November, 1848, by a committee of noblemen and officers of distinction; amongst whom we find, as patrons, his Majesty the King of Holland, his Grace the Duke of Leeds, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier G.C.B.; Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars; Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R.N.; the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons; Lieutenant-General Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H.; Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers; the Marquis of Donegal; Colonel the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; Hon. Rice Trevor, M.P.; Colonel C. G. K. Tynte, M.P.; the Earl of Glengall; Viscount Castlereagh; the Marquis of Huntley, &c.

The Club admits to membership the lord and deputy lieutenants of counties, officers in the army and Royal Marines on full and half pay, officers in the Royal Navy and the Hon. East India Company's Navy on full and half pay, officers in the militia and yeomanry, officers in the Hon. East India Company's military service, officers retired from the Queen's regular, marine, and naval forces, the militia and yeomanry, and the Hon. East India Company's military and naval services.

The number of members is limited to 1500, of whom already more than half have been elected. One of the originators of the Club is Arthur Sleigh, Esq., late Lieutenant 77th Regiment, who is the Secretary.

The Club occupy the superb mansion, No. 50, St. James's-street, late Crocker's. We have engraved the grand drawingroom, a splendid apartment, with an entire frontage in St. James's-street, of fifty feet by forty wide. The style of decoration is that of Lou's Quatorze. The ground-colour is azure; and the coving of the ceiling, and its panels, as well as the panel mouldings on the walls, are richly gilt. The door-frames and head-ways are also gilt; and above each is a painting à la Watteau, in a gilt scroll-work frame, as also above the pier-glasses, which are very large. The chimney-pieces are of marble, and above each is a lofty glass. The enrichments of masks, terminal heads, &c. throughout the room are heavily gilt; and from the centre of the ceiling hangs a large cut-glass chandelier. The carpet is of dark rich colours; and the furniture mahogany and morone morocco of first-rate manufacture, by Dowbiggin.

The other apartments of the Club, and approached thereto, consist of a grand entrance hall, of scagliola marble, supported by marble pillars, with heavily-gilt capitals. The stone staircase ascends on two sides to the upper corridors, leading to the grand drawingroom, the writing or Blue-room, and the magazine and green drawingrooms. The cupola of the hall is profusely gilt, and partly filled with richly stained glass; from the apex, the arms of the Club form an upper cupola or lantern light, from the centre of which is suspended a large bronze and gold chandelier for gas.

In the lower entrance hall, right and left, are mahogany doors, leading to the coffee-rooms, each forty feet long by thirty feet wide, facing St. James's-street. To the right is the "members'" coffee-room; and to the left the "strangers'" where members are privileged, under certain restrictions, to invite their friends to dinner, &c. Behind the strangers' coffee-room is the house dinner-room, where once a week a dinner is provided for sixteen members.

From the grand drawingroom, heavily gilt doors lead on the right to the Blue-room, which is devoted exclusively to writing letters. The cornice in this room is one of the most superb and elegantly-designed pieces of carving in the house. The ceilings of the entire suite of drawingrooms are ornamented with bronze gilt, which tempers the more dazzling richness on the panelings.

Another gilt folding-door leads from the right into the octagonal green recess, a chaste apartment, with sunken mirrors in two angles, and a superb stained glass window in the centre. From this miniature apartment are three different doors, each richly gilt upon a light pink ground, which adds to the contrast with the panelings of the room, light green and gold.

The magazine-room adjoining is a beautiful apartment, with gilt mouldings, also on a green ground, with four superb mirrors, from the ground to the ceiling—two on either side. From the centre of the suite of apartments hang rich glass chandeliers.

The furniture of the rooms is of a superb description; the carpets were made (expressly for the Club) of the richest material; the curtains are of crimson pile velvet. A story has been added to the upper suite of rooms, in which are a smoking divan, billiard-room, complete dressing-rooms, &c. We need scarcely add, that the kitchens and cellars of the Club are on a complete and extensive scale.

LOLA MONTES AND HER HUSBAND.—The *Daily News* gives the following extract of a letter from Cadiz, Dec. 27:—"Lola Montes and Mr. Heald have been here for the last ten days. They came from Barcelona. She is much altered and aged, not so good-looking as when here in 1842. Her temper is not at all improved, and her delight seems to be to keep Heald in the greatest terror and dread of her. Heald made his escape, with his English servant, from the hotel Ismenez (where they were staying on Christmas morning), and is supposed to have gone to Gibraltar. Lola was furious. She went in a French steamer that evening with her two friends, foreigners, who are in her party, to Algesiras, and sent Ismenez and another man by land; so that, if Heald does not succeed in getting on board the *Pacha*, she hopes to catch him. It is reported on good authority to-day, that Heald has embarked this morning on board the *Pacha*, and he will now be enabled to reach England in safety, and, no doubt, feel grateful to his aunt for all she has done for him." A weekly contemporary states that Mr. Heald had arrived in London, and put up at an hotel in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.

On Saturday afternoon, two lads, named Smith and White, in the employment of Mr. Robinson, cigar manufacturer, Cross-lane, St. Dunstan's-hill (City), quarrelled, and grappled with each other. After a short struggle, White said, "If you don't let me go, I will stab you," and immediately fulfilled his threat, by stabbing Smith in the abdomen with a knife, which he took up from a bench. The wounded lad was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he now lies, and White is in custody.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The question of La Plata has again engaged the Legislature in Paris this week; the committee, to which it had been referred back, made a supplemental report, in which it rejected the amendment of M. de Rancé, granting 10,000,000 francs for an expedition against Rosas, because it considered that it ought to be left to the Government to apportion the means to the end in view, and also because it was impolitic to fix the precise amount of the grant, as it would be the means of informing the adversary of the maximum of the efforts France would be disposed to make against him. The report concluded by a new amendment, suggested by the committee, to the following effect:—"The National Assembly invites the Executive Power to support the negotiation, which is now prepared to enter on, by forces sufficient to ensure its success, as well as the safety of the French subjects at La Plata." On the presentation of this report, M. de Rancé declared that he withdrew his former amendment, for which he now substituted the following:—"Considering that the Le Pédro treaty has not been submitted to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly, whereas the Government declares that it intends to continue the negotiations, for the purpose of guaranteeing the honour and interests of the Republic; and considering that under any circumstances the French in La Plata will be properly protected against any eventualities which may arise on the banks of the Plata, the Assembly passes to the order of the day."

In the discussion that ensued, M. Thiers raised his voice for war. He strongly supported the necessity of an armed expedition. England and the United States had monopolised the transport of coal and cotton, those commodities that required a great commercial fleet. French ships were few in the ports of North America. But they were more numerous than those of any other country in South America. The future of the French navy lay there. After depicting Buenos Ayres as sterile and unhealthy, he represented Monte Video as a land of production and health, and denounced the cruelties of Oribe and Rosas. Four thousand Englishmen had conquered China. Let France do as much by raising her navy estimates to five millions sterling.

M. de Razzé's amendment, however, was adopted, by a majority of 333 to 300.

The first article of the *projet* of the Government, which opened an account of 180,000 francs, to ensure the payment of the subsidies which had been granted to the Oriental Republic by the treaty of the 12th of June, 1848, was next adopted, as were also articles 2 and 3.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote the *ensemble* of the law, which was carried by 496 to 88.

The course resolved on by the Government, now that they have got a majority in favour of their views, is said to be to send an expedition immediately to Monte Video to be composed of from 2000 to 3000 men, to support their negotiations with Rosas.

M. Dupin having been elected to again fill the President's chair in the Chamber, refused the honour, on account of the smallness of his majority over his competitors; he was a second time, however, elected, with a large majority, which satisfied his dignity, and he resumed his Presidential functions.

A good deal of discussion has occurred in the Paris journals, on the subject of the following article, which appeared in one of the numbers of a new paper just started, called the *Napoleon*, and which is the especial organ of the President of the Republic. The article is understood to be from the pen of Louis Napoleon himself, and is regarded as a defiance to the majority in the Chamber, who so feebly support his Ministry. It was communicated to several journals, enclosed in an envelope, bearing the seal of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs; but that Minister denies all knowledge of it. It is as follows:—

"In consequence of the feeble majority obtained by the late measures of the Government, certain journals, whose intentions are open to doubt, advise the Ministry to retire. They pretend in arguing, on certain customs of the past, that, after such checks, Ministers who respect themselves can no longer remain in office. These journals are, or feign to be, ignorant of what is now the position of the responsible head of the Executive Government. In the new order of things, so long as the Ministers enjoy the confidence of the President, they meet with no check. Once for all, we inform the obstinate defenders of the old constitutional routine, that the Chief of the State will retain his Ministers in spite of jealous attacks, and that the deplorable fact of Ministerial instability will not be produced again at the will of Parliamentary ambition."

It speaks little for the prudence of the President, to thus enter the lists of newspaper warfare.

Three hundred Polish refugees, residing in Paris, have been informed that the stipend hitherto allowed will cease after the 1st of January.

The sitting of the French Academy on Tuesday was more than usually interesting. M. Guizot read an historical fragment on the restoration of the Stuarts. The Academy was much crowded.

General de Lamoricière has arrived in Paris.

A letter from Toulouse states that a duel took place between two artillerymen in garrison there on the 2nd inst. One of them received his adversary's sword through the heart, and died on the spot.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn (*via Paris*) that General Baragny d'Hilliers (the French Commander-in-Chief) and the Papal authorities are not likely to come to any friendly arrangement; General d'Hilliers insisting upon leaving a force of 12,000 men in the city of Rome, while the Cardinals wish to place the Pope under the protection of a mixed garrison of Austrians and Italians.

The Bishop Monsignor Moroni has been murdered at Faringa. Monsignor Moroni was the prelate who warned Count Rossi that he was to be assassinated.

There is no other news of interest from the other parts of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

By an Imperial ordonnance dated the 1st inst., the Emperor declares that the restoration of order and tranquillity admits of a reduction of the army, and divers pacific changes, preparatory to the re-establishment of affairs on a footing of peace. In this document his Majesty speaks with gratitude of the services rendered by the army, and of the assistance given by Russia.

From Klagenfurt we learn of the serious illness of Görgey, the late Hungarian General.

The *Wanderer* has letters from Shumla, stating that M. Kmety, late Hungarian General, who lately entered the service of the Porte, has been appointed to the post of Governor and Commander of the fortress of Shumla.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts which reached Liverpool on Wednesday, from New York, dated the 26th ult. have at length brought the long-expected President's Message, which was delivered on the 24th.

General Taylor recommends very strongly a revision of the tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which, by a system of specific duties, shall afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to American industry, and, at the same time, insure stability.

The question of continuing the Sub-Treasury system is submitted to Congress; and, if continued, the President is of opinion that important modifications are necessary.

In the finances there is a deficiency of only sixteen million dollars this year, and the General at once recommends a loan, in addition to the debt and taxes.

With reference to the veto power, the President regards it as one to be resorted to only on very extraordinary occasions. The relations existing between the United States and other Governments are stated to be generally on a satisfactory footing. With this country there is likely to be no serious misunderstanding, not even on the Nicaragua question; and the late *fracas* with France is treated as having been a matter of really very little importance.

The application of the people of California for admission to the Union as a sovereign state is recommended to the favourable consideration of Congress.

A reduction of letter postage to five cents, without regard to distance, is recommended. The Message concludes with some appropriate remarks on the value of the Union, and the means of preserving it. "Whatever dangers may threaten it," says the President, "I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution."

Mr. Howell Cobb (Democrat) had been elected Speaker on the 22nd, by a majority of 102, against Mr. Winthrop's (Whig) 100.

General Cass had moved a suspension of relations with Austria.

Advices from California to the 15th November represent gold as plentiful, but the rainy season had set in. The *Empire City* brought half a million of dollars to New York.

On the 24th of December Sir Henry Bulwer was presented to the President. All the members of the cabinet were present. The most cordial feelings were expressed respecting the peaceful relations of the two countries. The prevalent impression at Washington was, that the Honduras and Nicaraguan affair, the only one out of which any difficulty was likely to arise, would be settled by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Clayton respectively disavowing their agents.

The ravages of the Apaches continue in Chihuahua.

Chagres and Panama were overrun with Americans going to and returning from California.

We learn from the New York papers that a stormy discussion had taken place in the Senate respecting the admission of Father Mathew to a seat in that Assembly, which was ultimately decided in his favour by 33 to 18.

CANADA.

The public attention in Canada is still occupied with Ministerial changes. Nothing new has occurred in the annexation movement.

CALIFORNIA.

An election was held on the 10th November, to decide on the adoption of the new constitution proposed for the state, and also to vote for a governor, lieutenant-governor, two representatives, and members of the California Legislature. The constitution has been adopted almost unanimously. Great activity was prevailing at San Francisco. Buildings were going up with great rapidity.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica to the 17th ult. state that the Legislature was still in session, and had passed a bill giving the governor a salary of £4500. A memorial to the Queen to relieve the colony of the charge had been agreed on. Another bill had been brought in to raise an additional duty on imports.

The island was rather unhealthy, and there had been many cases of fever, some of which terminated fatally.

The latest dates from Porte-au-Prince (Hayti) are to the 8th of December. Further troubles were expected at the eastern end of the island, the Dominican

President Baez having issued a proclamation, under date of 17th of November, menacing the whole of the Haytien outports, which was followed by the burning and sacking of a small village called Jeremie. The Emperor was therefore making active preparations to march against St. Domingo. It was hoped, however, that the French Consul would mediate in the matter.

In Antigua the yellow fever had subsided, but not before it had proved fatal to nearly one-fifth of the garrison.

FROM WARSAW TO ST. PETERSBURG.

(By our own Correspondent.)

We will not loiter at Warsaw, though there is much to see in that ancient Polish capital. We leave it behind with its palaces, its churches, the statue of Sigmund and the memory of Sobieski.

All through Poland, both before arriving at Warsaw and after departing from it towards the Niemen, but chiefly in the former part, what principally arrests the attention is the portentous number of Jews; and Jews, too, who are many of them in a state of abject poverty. Yet, though many of them are poor, the greater number of Polish men of wealth are also of their community. Again, they here approach nearer than anywhere else to the state of territorial proprietorship. It is not that they are allowed actually to hold land in their own names and persons. But they do hold it virtually, by settling therein persons entirely in their debt and power; and then they superintend indirectly all agricultural operations, and monopolize the fruits of them directly. A singular thing it is, too, to observe how unabashed and almost ostentatious they are in displaying their *quiddity*, if your readers will forgive me a dialectical term long obsolete in common parlance. This singular people is hardly anywhere more disliked, and hardly anywhere less prone to hide itself or elude general recognition. Indeed, the Jews in Poland wear a distinctive costume, as well marked and known as a uniform could be. They do more, for, though I believe the Government taxes every Jewish beard, yet, lest even this superfluous blazon of their caste should be wanting to direct every eye, the very poorest of the Jews pay the tax sooner than not conform to the aspect of their own community, and the most timid of them put on this additional mark sooner than not brave and court inspection. The expenditure is curious in such misers—the bravado in such cowards.

From the bridge which spans the Vistula at Warsaw (one of the longest, if not the longest bridge in the world, but only a bridge of boats) to the western archway, under which you enter Petersburgh, the distance is about eight hundred English miles—about double that, in fact, between London and Edinburgh. The road, which is sufficiently straight, and perfectly level for almost its whole length, is measured at, I think, twelve hundred versts. It is travelled by mail-coaches in summer, and by sledges after the snow has once covered the north-east of Europe with a thick layer—which layer lasts, indeed, full five months of the year. The sledge is infinitely the pleasanter mode of conveyance for the traveller, and, probably, for his horses too; but, as horses are not in the habit of writing tourists' impressions, the latter opinion, though based on good circumstantial evidence, wants direct oral testimony. No man, however, who has travelled in a sledge will but agree with me, that it is very agreeable, and far smoother than a railway carriage.

Between Warsaw and Petersburgh, for the appliances of the regular mails and of incidental postage, some fourteen thousand horses, at a rough estimate, are kept along the road. If you travel by the mail, you have from four to six of these yoked to your vehicle each stage—sometimes as many as seven; and if the roads be very heavy with rains, even eight. If you use



REFORM BANQUET IN THE THEATRE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

still more remarkable change in her social, moral, and intellectual aspect—to remember with what feelings of horror and repugnance that colony was a few years since regarded by all classes of England; and to consider what numbers of men of the highest character and intelligence now resorted to it, and the talent they brought to bear on every question in their Assembly. Dr. Featherston concluded by saying, that the course they had uniformly pursued in regard to this question—the presence of so many at that Banquet—the petition having received the signatures of more than nine-tenths of the whole male adult population—afforded sufficient proof that their zeal in the good cause had not abated, and that they were more determined than ever not to relax in their pre-

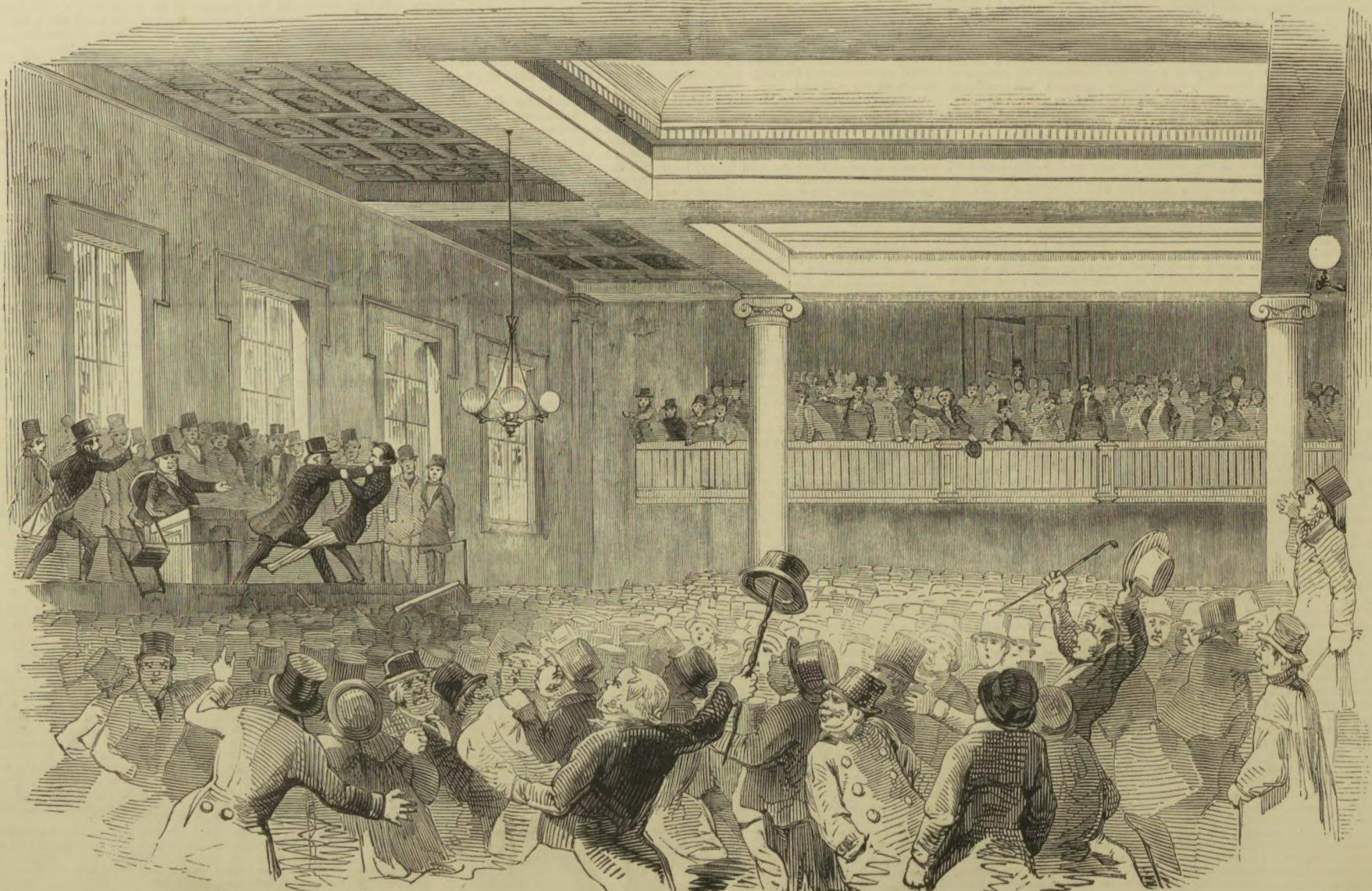
sent exertions until they had conferred representative institutions upon this, their adopted country. The speaker was loudly cheered throughout his address, and sat down amidst protracted applause.

Mr. Vincent then, in a speech wherein he strongly attacked the Government, proposed "The healths of the gentlemen who declined seats in the Nominated Council;" viz. W. Fox, Esq., J.P., Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company; A. McDonald, Esq., J.P.; Dr. Featherston; Captain Daniels, J.P.; J. Johnston, Esq.; K. Bethune, Esq.; and F. A. Weld, J.P., Esq. The toast was drunk with musical honours. Dr. Featherston replied.

Mr. Fox next proposed "The Education of all classes," which was heartily

responded to. Mr. J. Wade gave "The Liberty of the Press;" and Mr. Brandon, "Auckland, and the Sister Settlements." Mr. W. Dorset then proposed "The health of Sir William Molesworth, and success to the Petition entrusted to his charge;" which was drunk with enthusiasm. The next toast, "Earl Grey and her Majesty's Ministers," was given by Mr. Kilham, and drunk most cordially. This was followed by "The New Zealand Company," and a variety of other toasts associated with the interests of the colony; and the party did not break up until a late hour.

The accompanying Illustration is from a Sketch taken by Mr. Marriott, whose artistic skill in the decoration of the theatre we have already mentioned.



PROTESTANT MEETING AT LINCOLN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



HOMERIC TABLE (THE SHIELD OF ACHILLES).—DESIGNED BY JOHN HENNING, JUN., ESQ., FOR THE GALLERY OF THE RIGHT-HON. LORD NORTHWICK.

THE GREAT SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

We are enabled by the courtesy of a Correspondent to present our readers with the accompanying authentic representation of the Great Seal of the State of California, as adopted by the Convention held at San Francisco on the 5th of October last. It was designed by Major R. S. Garnett, of the United States army. It seems that each region wished to be represented in the Seal. The Sacramento district wanted a gold mine, with a miner at work; San Francisco, its harbour and shipping; the Sonoma members thought no seal would be complete without something from their ancient "bear-flag;" whilst those from Los Angeles and San Diego were clamorous for their corn, vines, and olives. These several requirements have been met, as far as possible, in the accompanying design.

Around the bevel of the ring are represented thirty-one stars, being the number of the states of which the Union will consist, upon the admission of California. The foreground figure represents the goddess Minerva, having sprung full-grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of the political birth of California, without having gone through the probation of a territory. At her feet crouches a grisly bear, feeding upon clusters from a grape-vine, which with a sheaf of wheat, are emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged at work, with a rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento, upon whose waters are seen shipping, typical of commercial greatness; and the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background. Above, is the Greek motto, "Eureka" (I have found it), applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the State, or the success of the miners at work.

The Engraving is of the actual size of the Seal.

We would recommend the Californian Government to use gutta percha in place



THE GREAT SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

of sealing-wax. This has been employed for the new Great Seal of Ireland, and found to succeed admirably.

THE SEA-SERPENT.—Extract from a letter, dated "H.M.S. Cleopatra, Singapore, Oct. 26, 1849," from an officer of that ship:—"Sept. 15. This evening they reported the sea-serpent: several of the men, as well as the officer of the forecastle, saw the monster; and they all ran aft to see it from the stern: they say it was about thirty feet long. After the report, all hands came on deck; but the evening was fast drawing to a close, and the ship going at eight knots, soon left the monster astern, going through the water very quickly to the N.W."—(From a Correspondent.)

HOMERIC TABLE.

This exquisite work has been designed and executed by Mr. John Henning, Jun., for the Right Hon. Lord Northwick, a munificent patron of art; and will shortly be deposited in his Lordship's Gallery, at Thirlestane House, Cheltenham.

The design of the sculptor, in the portion of the Table here engraved, is to illustrate Homer's description of the Shield of Achilles (*Vide Pope's Translation of the "Iliad," book xviii., lines 501 to 704*). This circular top is four feet in diameter, and is supported by a palm-tree springing from a tripod base, on which are grouped figures of Achilles, Briseis, Thetis, and a Triton, attended by genii upon the backs of dolphins. This supporting group is beautifully executed in cartouche, of the new white of zinc, portions of the base and the palm-tree being relieved with gold, as is also the encircling framework of the Table.

The Shield is beautifully executed in sepia; and the "godlike labours" of "the threefold circle" are admirably drawn.

There earth, there heaven, there ocean he design'd;
The unweary sun, the moon completely round;
The starry lights that heaven's high convex crown'd;
The Pleiads, Hyades, with the northern team,
And great Orion's more resplendent beam;
To which around the axle of the sky,
The Bear revolving points his golden eye,
Still shines exalted on the ethereal plain,
Nor bathes his blazing forehead in the main.
Two cities radiant on the shield appear,
The image one of peace, and one of war.

Here we have portrayed the sacred pomp, the genial feast, the solemn dance, and hymeneal rite; the debate in the forum, and the judgment of elders: war, with its horrors of siege, and slaughter, and spoil; contrasted with peaceful industry, and waving fields, and ponderous harvest of vines. Next is the incident of the master bull seized by the lions.

A sacred dance succeeds: such once was seen
In lofty Grecia, for the Cretan queen,
Form'd by Design, art: boundlessly bound
Of youths and maidens, bounding hand in hand:
The maid in soft simile of linen dress'd;
The youths all graceful in the glossy vest:
Of those the locks with flower wreaths inroll'd;
Of these the sides adorn'd with swords of gold,
That glittering gay, from silver belts depend.

These are followed by the games—and so the sprightly revel ends:—

Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd
With his last hand, and pour'd the ocean round:
In living silver seem'd the waves to roll,
And beat the buckler's verge, and bound the whole.

This charming work of art will be exhibited for a few days, after the 14th instant, at Messrs. Hering and Remington's, the print publishers, 137, Regent street.

CHRONOMETERS.—The Admiralty have just received from Sir James Ross the journals of chronometer rates kept on board the vessels in the last Arctic Expedition, from which it appears that, altogether, fifteen Government chronometers were employed, eight being used in the *Enterprise*, and seven in the *Investigator*. They were rated by comparison every day throughout the voyage, and their performance regularly noted down. The chronometers selected as the standards, after trials on the voyage, were both of Laseby's mercurial construction, viz. 113 in the *Enterprise*, and 119 in the *Investigator*, and were those chiefly used in navigating the ships home. Notwithstanding the low and variable climate to which the chronometers were exposed, and the shocks the vessels received from the ice, these steadily maintained their rate; and, on reaching England, were found to have indicated the longitude with great precision. The Admiralty have, therefore, given instructions for two others on the same principle to be among those furnished to the present Expedition.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—By our American advices this week, we learn that her Majesty's ship *Herald* had arrived at Mazatlan on the 13th ult., after proceeding as far as latitude 73° 10', without learning tidings of Sir John Franklin: she left the *Plover* man-of-war to winter in Behring's Straits. The *Plover's* boats had been sent up the Mackenzie river in search of Sir John Franklin. The boats were to winter at the nearest station. The impression of the commander of the *Herald* is, that Sir John Franklin was safe; but we have not the data on which that impression is founded. The yacht *Nancy Dawson*, also at Mazatlan, accompanied the *Herald* in its dangerous voyage. The owner of the yacht was

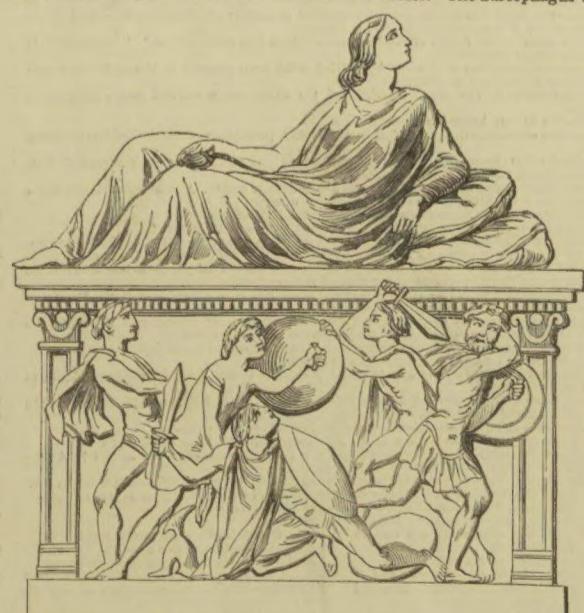
on a tour of the world, and falling in company with the *Herald*, determined to go in search of Sir John Franklin. Since the arrival of the yacht at Mazatlan its owner had died. The yacht, brought in charge of a sailing-master from the man-of-war, would be sent by the British Consul to England.

A young Chinese from Nankin, named Lo, arrived a few days since at Nantes. On landing he went to the house of the Bishop, who received him with the greatest kindness. This young man, who is twenty-two years of age, belongs to a family who have professed the Catholic religion for the last six generations. One of its members is now acting as a missionary in his native country. This young Lo speaks Latin with the greatest fluency. He is about to proceed to Naples, to enter the college of the Propaganda, where eight of his countrymen are already established.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ON Wednesday, the British Museum was opened to the public, after the customary cleaning. Throughout the day, the attendance of visitors was very numerous; and we were gratified to find the Nineveh Sculptures very attractive, notwithstanding their present inconvenient temporary location, in the basement of the building, where, whatever may be the lack of light, there is a tolerable supply of heat.

The subject here engraved is a novel addition to the classic antiquities in the Museum. It is a small Etruscan Sarcophagus, in terra cotta, recently presented by the Marquis of Northampton, and placed on the south side of the Great Central Saloon, under the colossal head of Rameses. The Sarcophagus is



ETRUSCAN SARCOPHAGUS, PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

richly decorated in colours, and is a very interesting contribution to the stores of Etruscan art already possessed by the Museum.

NATIONAL REFORM.

The spirit of movement which at present agitates the rural and agricultural community for the purpose of obtaining "Protection" from the Legislature, is equally active amongst the town populations for the accomplishment of a very different object, viz. "Parliamentary and Financial Reform." We subjoin the report of a meeting this week of the association which was organised some time back, with this latter object in view. The proceedings pointedly show the direction in which the under-currents of opinion are at present running in the great tide of politics with such active power and force.

A special meeting of the members of the National Reform Association was held at the London Tavern, on Monday; Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P. (the President), in the chair. Among those upon the platform were Mr. H. Tindal Atkinson (hon. secretary), Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds; Mr. Fergus O'Connor M.P.; Mr. Arthur Anderson, M.P.; Mr. Brodie McNamee Wilcox, M.P.; the Rev. Robert Thomas Spencer, A.M., and the Revs. Thomas Binney, John Burnett, and Eustace Carey (Dissenting Ministers), Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire, Mr. Miall, &c. The body of the room was densely crowded.

Mr. H. Tindal Atkinson, the hon. secretary, read the financial statement for the past nine months, from which it appeared that the receipts had been £1,800 7s.; and the expenditure, £1,869 17s.; leaving a balance of £10 10s.

Amongst the letters of apology for inability to attend, was the following from Mr. Cobden:

103, Westbourne-Terrace, Jan. 5, 1850.

My dear Walmsley.—I have been confined to the house for a couple of days with a cold, and am sorry I can't be at your meeting. I am engaged to appear in Buckinghamshire on Wednesday next, and unless I nurse myself so as to be well enough to go, the Protectionists will say I am afraid.

By the way, what better proof could be had of the necessity of an alteration of the representative system than to be found in the simple fact that the Protectionist party are claiming to have public opinion on their side in favour of the repeal of the Corn-Laws. They tell us to look at the reaction in the late election for Kidderminster and Roding, where a few hundred men, more or less under influence, returned Protectionists. Now, I would ask, how many members would there return in favour of a broad-tax, if the constituents numbered, as they ought to do, 10,000 voters at least? The necessity of placing the House of Commons under the influence of the people few will deny; the only question is, how to accomplish it. I can only say that whether it be attempted by a direct vote of the House of Commons, or by as many as possible of the people arming themselves with the 40s. freehold franchise—whatever plan may be resorted to it shall continue to have my hearty support. All I ask of the public is, not to delude themselves with the idea that a few Liberal members of the house can accomplish anything without the co-operation of the great majority of the people out of doors; and remain, very truly yours,

RICHARD COBDEN.

Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Fellenberg House, Stamford-hill, Jan. 6, 1850.

The Chairman reported the progress of the movement, and indicated the tactics for the ensuing year. He said that nine months ago he had presided over a meeting in that room, to celebrate the birth of the association, and now he had to congratulate them upon their onward progress. A few months after the first meeting, an aggregate meeting had been held in Drury-lane Theatre, when the feeling for reform appeared so universal that it was thought wise to change the name from Metropolitan to National, and subsequent events had proved that they had only anticipated the wants and wishes of the nation. (Cheers.) Meetings had also been held at Northampton, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Perth, Aberdeen, Greenock, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Denbigh, Wrexham, Southampton; and, in addition, sixty meetings had been held in and around the metropolis. (Cheers.) In all these places branch societies had been formed; the friends of improved representation were ripe for action, and looked to the present meeting for advice and example. A short time since a conference of the tried friends of the association had been held, and three times had been unanimously agreed upon:—

1. That a fund of no less than £10,000 be raised to be devoted during the year to the purpose of the association.

2. That immediate measures be taken to arouse simultaneous meetings throughout the entire country.

3. That a conference be convened in London in March next.

Of the ability of the country to carry out the second of these propositions there could be no doubt if the first were realised. This would be practicable there was no cause for fear. The council had itself set an example of liberality, and the present meeting had been called as a committee of ways and means. A similar appeal would be made to the second city in the empire. A list of the subscriptions would be read, and those present would be invited to swell that list, and it would be known to the world to-morrow that the City of London, which was forward in every work of national philanthropy and commercial enterprise, was also foremost in the movement for representative regeneration. (Cheers.) The speaker then proceeded to describe all the elements of discontent existing in the country as elements in the strength of this movement, which, properly directed, would be so powerful that no Ministry or Parliament would be able to resist it. Amongst the most powerful of these aids would be their fellow-subjects in the colonies, as intelligent, as virtuous, and as discontented with the present system as themselves. (Great cheering, which lasted several minutes.) The colonists were the victims of every theorist who might hold the reins of power at the Colonial-office; they were made to pay inordinately for the gew-gaw pageantry of Courts—(Continued applause)—maintained only for the benefit of an idle tax-devouring aristocracy—(Cheers)—and foul and worthless officials. The colonists would see that in a redemption of the people at home from class legislation was their only chance of obtaining an enlightened system of self-government, and relief from the present tyrannous mis-government from which they suffered. They were unrepresented in the House of Commons—(Cheers)—and that House, in fact, was not a real representation of the people. (Loud cheers). It represented only class interests, those of the aristocracy and those who profited by corruption being predominant. (Cheers.)

The chairman then called upon the hon. secretary to read the resolutions agreed to at a meeting held at the association on the 20th of December, which would put the meeting in possession of what was proposed to be done. They were as follows:—

That, as the recent demonstrations throughout the country justify the conclusion that the nation is strongly in favour of the principles of this association, it is now the special province of the council to develop the feeling which unquestionably prevails, and that this should be done as speedily as possible, so as to produce a timely influence on the proceedings of Parliament.

That it is necessary, as a preliminary measure, to extend the organisation to every town in the kingdom, and secure local committees, to promote everywhere the enrolment of members, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of public meetings. That to arrange this organisation, and to incite the friends of reform to active and simultaneous efforts, this meeting recommends to the council that the kingdom should be divided into districts, and gentlemen be deputed from the council to each of such districts, to superintend, according to special instructions, the necessary organisation, and report from day to day to the council.

That the council be requested to consider the best means and the most appropriate time to promote the expression of public opinion, by embodying in a petition the principles of the association.

That, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the association, an appeal be made to the reformers of the country at large, to raise a sum of at least £10,000 for the year 1850.

That it be a recommendation to the council to convene a conference of persons, delegated by committees or public meetings of citizens in all parts of the kingdom, to be held in London, not later than the month of March next, and that the members of the present consultation pledge themselves to use their best exertions to advance the objects, and to insure the success of the principles of the association.

The first resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*, viz.:—

That this meeting, convinced of the necessity of a general agitation of the United Kingdom on the question of parliamentary and financial reform, with a view to an early and universal expression of public opinion on that subject, would record its cordial and emphatic approval of the plans proposed by the Council of the National Association for that purpose, and pledges itself to render immediate and efficient co-operation.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor having delivered a characteristic speech against Protection, and in favour of enlarged political reform,

The Hon. Secretary read a great number of subscriptions, amongst which were S. Morley, £50; William Johnson, £50; R. Cobden, M.P., £10; A. Anderson, M.P., £50; W. Lee, £50; Admiral Higgins, £50; S. Burt, £20; T. Trout, £50; W. Williams (ex-M.P. for Coventry), £50; Sir James Duke, M.P., £10; B. Wilcox, M.P., £50; G. Thompson, M.P., £10; H. Tindal Atkinson, £10; G. W. M. Reynolds, £10; G. M. Whitty, £10; D. W. Wire, £50; Sir Joshua Walmsley, £50; the Norwich Branch, £100, &c.

The second resolution stated—

That this meeting earnestly recommends to the friends of Parliamentary reform, throughout Great Britain and the colonies, to furnish prompt and liberal assistance to the council of the National Association, by the holding of public meetings, the passing of resolutions, the formation of committees, the employment of local agents, and the contribution of funds.

Mr. Hall seconded it. He was a practical man, and his idea was, that 250 men of business, and of independent means, friends of the people, and ready to sacrifice their time and their energies for the public good, ought to be at once sought out and entered as candidates for the next election. Each of these ought to put down £1,000. (Roars of laughter.) Then they would be prepared to say to the people—"You must subscribe £500,000 more; and with £250,000 worth of exertion and zeal from those who had nothing else to give, they would open the campaign with £1,000,000 sterling." He thought the £1,000 per annum to be raised by the society would be found insufficient; and he wished the Protectionists to take notice that he intended not only to propound, but to carry out this scheme. (Cheers.) He had no ambition to sit in Parliament, but he was ready with his £1,000 to sign the round robin. (Great cheering.) "On the oath of a Spartan (said the speaker), I declare I will never hesitate until I have rescued from the fangs of a corrupt aristocracy the Parliament house of the people of England." (Shrieks of laughter.) He concluded by expressing his most emphatic belief that the "human mind of man" would be irresistible "if it had possession of the purse-strings of this nation." (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Miall supported the motion, because the House of Commons was a deception and a fraud. It professed to be representative of the Commons of England, but in reality represented almost everything else.

The resolution being agreed to,

Mr. Sheriff Wire proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting regards with feelings of great satisfaction the proposition of holding a national conference in London during the month of March next, and calls upon the friends of the movement in all parts of the country to assist the council, by selecting earnest Reformers to represent them at that important meeting.

The Chairman said he had had a note put in his hand stating that Mr. Jones, the secretary of the Association for Promoting Social Reform, desired to address a few words to the meeting. This was not a Socialist meeting, and therefore Mr. Jones could not be heard on that point; but if he would confine himself to the objects of the meeting, they would be glad to hear him.

The chairman then announced that £1,500 had been subscribed in the room, and that the business of the meeting was at an end.

The Rev. Thomas Spencer, who was announced as "an honest Churchman of the Church of England," moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The vote having been seconded and carried by acclamation,

Sir Joshua Walmsley acknowledged the compliment. He was a true Conservative, and supported this movement because he wished to preserve the rights of property intact.

The meeting then separated.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The Protectionists carry on their agitation with unremitting vigour. There is scarcely a county in which they have not held one or more meetings lately. Upon the ensuing page we have Engraved the extraordinary scene at the Meeting held at Lincoln, on December 17, and fully reported in our Journal of Dec. 22.

On Saturday last, at Leicester, one of the most crowded and influential of those assemblies yet convened on the subject was held in the Bell Hotel. Its object was "To take into consideration the circular of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital, and the propriety of addressing her Majesty the Queen upon the present depressed state of the country."

The Hon. H. W. Wilson occupied the chair, and there were present the Marquess of Granby, M.P., Lord Charles Manners, M.P., Lord John Manners, C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P., and all the leading agriculturists, professional gentlemen, and tradesmen of the neighbourhood.

The Chairman read a number of letters from gentlemen, excusing their attendance, and one from his Grace the Duke of Rutland, which was read amidst marked expressions of satisfaction, as follows:—

Belvoir Castle, Jan. 5, 1850.

My dear Wilson,—Though I have not seen the resolutions proposed to be moved at the meeting to-day, I anticipate that they will bear upon the necessity of a return to the wholesome system of protection to our national industry: and, under this conviction, I heartily wish the meeting may be unanimous, and that they may be, as late at the large meeting at Exeter, the confusion of persons who have been Free-Traders, but who are now converts to the system of Protection. I wish I could bring back in my mind what have passed over my head, that I might accompany those who are going for this meeting to assist in the proceedings of this day. I scot the idea lately broached by Cobden and his myrmidons, that the law regulating the importation of grain is irrevocable. I consider such cry equally absurd and presumptuous, and I hope even it will be found so to those who sound it.

Believe me to be, yours, &c., RUTLAND.

On the motion of Mr. Thomas Allen, of Thurnhampton, the first resolution was agreed to, viz.:—

That the present Free-Trade system has had a fair trial, and has failed; that it has not been followed by reciprocal relaxations in the commercial codes of other nations, and has brought distress upon the agricultural, commercial, and colonial interests, and threatens a wide-spread ruin, which can only be averted by returning to the system of a moderate, just, and equal protection to every interest of the state.

The Marquess of Granby proposed the next resolution—

That this meeting, convinced that the great interest of agriculture, the surest foundation of wealth and strength, is weighed down by burdens at all times difficult to sustain and now oppressed beyond endurance by the severity of an unprofitable competition with the imported productions of every foreign nation, ought to make every constitutional effort to obtain a return to those principles under which our domestic industry has flourished; and believing, by a cordial co-operation, conjoined efforts may be rendered available where isolated exertions have failed, this society resolves to co-operate heartily with the Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital.

The noble Marquess took a general view of the state of agriculture from which he argued for the absolute necessity of Protection:—"The questions (said he) that we have to consider are, are labourers to be employed?—are our tenant-farmers to make a profit?—are our landlords to receive their rent from the land? These are the questions we are here to decide, and I for one venture to assert that under present prices it is impossible. (Hear, hear.) The diminution of the price of your produce is not owing, as has been asserted, to an extraordinarily abundant harvest, but it is owing to the imports of foreign grain and foreign cattle. (Hear.) And though for the next few months, in consequence of the rivers and the ports abroad being blockaded up with ice, there may be a slight reactionary movement in the price of grain—although it may range a few shillings a quarter higher—as surely as spring returns, will wheat again fall at least to its present level, if not still lower than now. (Hear.) Well, but it is said that if you only apply fresh capital to your farms—if you will only farm higher, and use greater exertions, and not despair, you may still meet this competition successfully." He showed, however, from the examples of high-farming in Scotland, that the competition of the foreigner could only be sustained by Protection.

The resolution was carried amidst cheers.

Lord John Manners moved,

That an address be presented to her Majesty the Queen, imploring her Majesty to exercise her Royal authority by dissolving Parliament.

(Cheers.) The noble Lord reviewed the disastrous effects of Free-Trade measures, quoting largely from letters in the *Morning Chronicle* in support of his arguments and deductions. He had a very great dislike for the demagogue of the Red school, who spoke daggers, and was prepared to use them; but he confessed that the feeling he entertained for a demagogue of the white feather class, who spoke daggers with no intent to use them, was of unmixed contempt. (Applause.) He should like Cobden to know that the farmers and other industrial classes of England perfectly appreciated at its worth his brags and his bluster; they knew as well as he (Mr. Cobden) did, that the working men of the north of England bore no allegiance, and would render no submission to an anti-tens hours' bill manufacturer of Lancashire (cheers); they knew as well as he did, that should he again endeavour to rally them round the banner on which was inscribed "Cheap bread, low wages, and long hours," that his discomfiture would be supremely ridiculous. They might believe him,

That spell upon the minds of men
Breaks, never to return again;
Those pay-go things of cotton sway,
Work minds of brass and souls of clay.

(Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. P. Owlesley, of Blaston, briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. dis.*

A form of address was adopted, and on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Willimore, it was agreed that the Duke of Rutland be respectfully requested to present the same to her Majesty.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings at four o'clock, the meeting having occupied nearly five hours.

On the same day a meeting at Horsham, in Sussex, carried the war into "the enemy's camp," seeing that the borough of Horsham is represented in Parliament by Lord Edward Howard, a son of the Duke of Norfolk, a Free-trader, and possessed of office under Government. The meeting, however, passed off without any serious interruption save now and again a cry of "Free Trade for ever!" "Cobden is coming!" "You care much more for yourselves than you do for the poor man!" "Down with tithes and taxes!" "Down with the Parsons!" "You are a set of monopolising farmers!" "Sir Robert Peel is coming; he'll let you know about it!" &c.

The proceedings took place in a large marquee outside the town; the attendance was crowded. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Sir Charles Burrell, M.P.; Lord Alexander Lennox, M.P.; Walter Wyndham Burrell, Esq.; C. Scrasse Dickens, Esq.; Paul Foskett, Esq. (of the National Association in London, who attended by invitation from the committee); H. Boldero, Esq.; Edwin Henly, Esq.; C. G. Eversfield, Esq.; Charles Bethune, Esq.; Walter H. Hitchcock, Esq.; Rev. John Broadwood, Rev. Dr. Thornton, &c.

Mr. W. W. Burrell presided, and the following resolutions, which were proposed and seconded in appropriate speeches, were agreed to:—

That the agricultural, colonial, and other interests of this country are at the present moment involved in intense suffering and difficulty, and are fast hastening to a most fatal condition of general distress and ruin, from which no relief can be expected until the Free-Trade policy, to which their position is attributable, be wholly abandoned, and a system of just protection to domestic industry against foreign competition be substituted.

That the agriculture of this kingdom is one of its most vital interests, and that its destruction must inevitably be followed by the ruin of our commercial and manufacturing interests. That the Free-Trade policy of the present Government has signally failed, has materially injured the shipping interest, and, at the same time, has involved the agricultural labourers, and all other industrial classes generally, in one distress, irrespective of the cause.

That a royal charter should be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will exercise her Royal prerogative by dissolving the present Parliament, from which no hope can be entertained of obtaining a reversal of the fatal policy under which the whole country is suffering; and that her Majesty will thereby afford to the British people the opportunity of electing a House of Commons composed of men who entertain sentiments in harmony with the opinions, and in union with the interests of the great mass of her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the empire, and who would support an administration based on the principle of equal protection to every interest of the British community.

The secretary having read the draft of an address to the Queen, it was also resolved—

That the draft of an address now presented and read to this meeting be approved and adopted; and that his Grace the Duke of Richmond be requested to present the same to her Majesty the Queen.

The Dorchester Agricultural Protection Society likewise held a general meeting of its members, on Saturday, for the same purpose, at the Antelope Hotel, in that town, at which Mr. Foyer, M.P., presided. The proceedings were of the usual character.

GREAT MARLOW.—On Tuesday, the farmers and landowners of South Bucks assembled at Great Marlow, for the purpose of discussing the present disastrous condition of agriculture, and to petition her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament. Nearly 200 gentlemen sat down in the Town Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Peers Williams, M.P.; and amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. Disraeli, M.P.; Captain Howard Vyse, M.P.; Colonel Knox, M.P., the Rev. T. Colwell. The speeches were of the usual character. Mr. Disraeli, in the course of his observations, took occasion to contradict a statement in the local paper, that he had raised his rents.

In several other localities similar meetings have been held during the week. On Wednesday the farmers and landowners of Salop assembled at Shrewsbury; and on Tuesday those connected with South Leicestershire and North Northamptonshire met at Market Harborough, and agreed to an address to her Majesty to dismiss her present Parliament.

Great excitement and considerable activity at present prevail in the neighbourhood of Holywell, Flintshire, in consequence of the discovery of several rich veins of lead ore on the properties of the Hon. Mr. Mostyn and Viscount Fielding. Leases have been proposed to be taken at heavy rates by the tenants; but, until the property is further developed, the lords have declined to enter into conclusive arrangements.</p

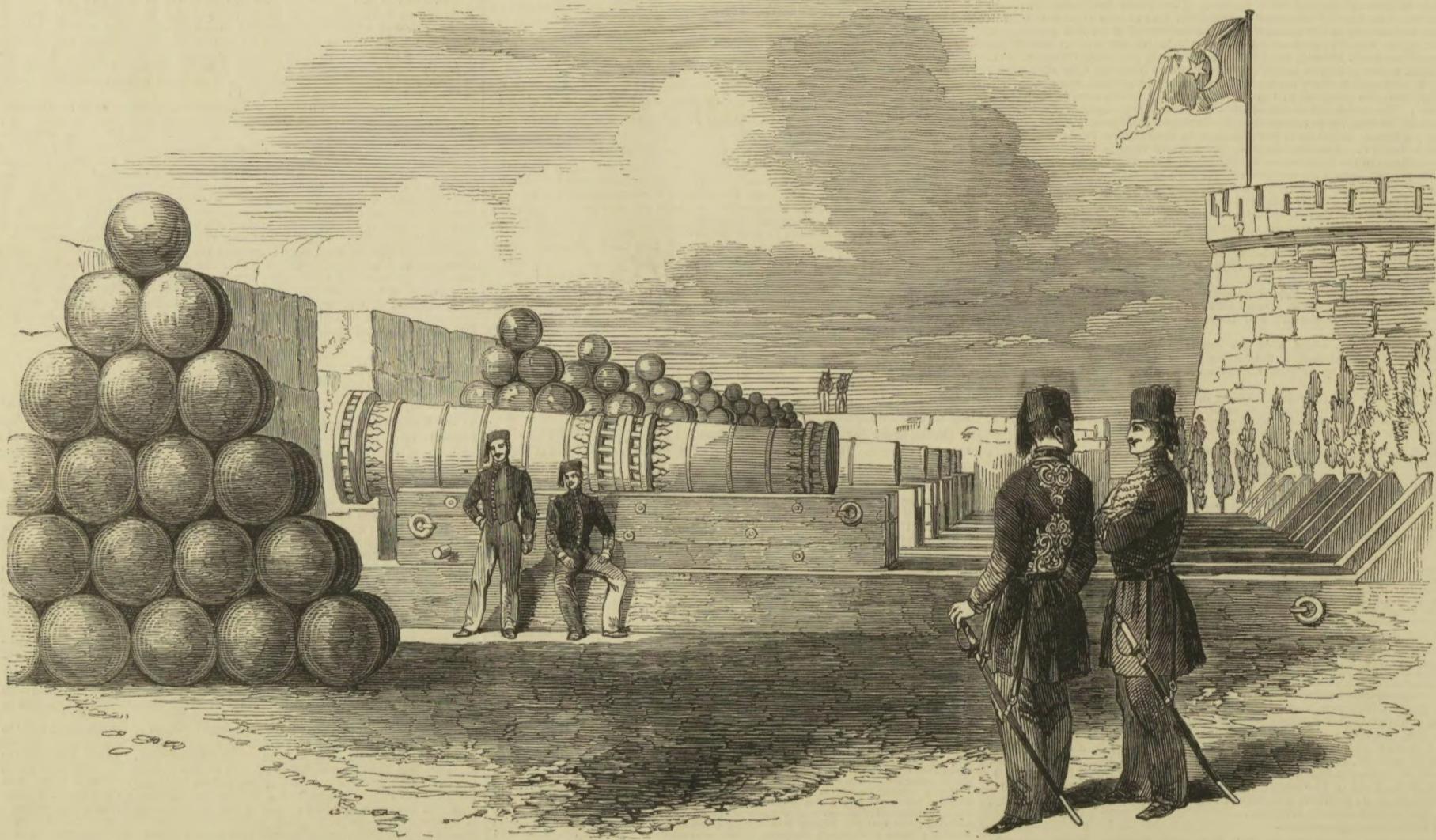


THE TURKISH FLEET IN BASHIKA BAY.

in the lower tier are twenty-six 32-pounders, ten guns for stone shot, and sixteen 10-pounders. There are embrasures in the inner fort for 57 guns more. These would of necessity be of small calibre, but still might do

much execution on a vessel, as she would be obliged to pass so close to them. By far the most interesting gun is that shown in the foreground of the accompanying Sketch. It is in two parts, one of which contains the chamber,

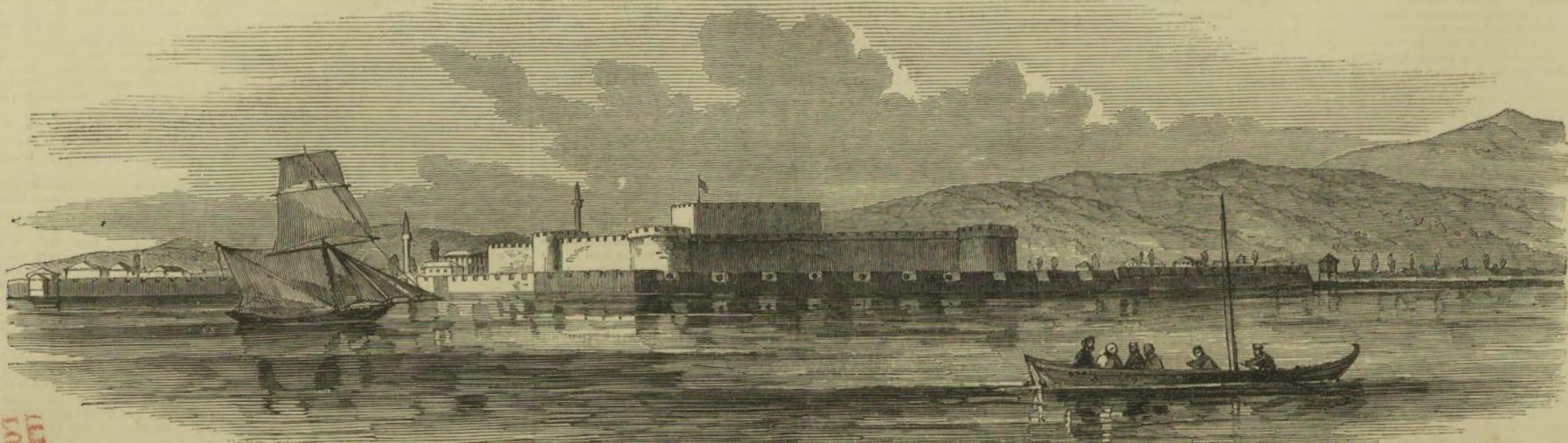
and they are screwed together in the middle by the means seen in the drawing. We give below the dimensions of this gun, which is one of the largest, as they vary from 1 ft. 9½ in. to 2 ft 1 in. in the diameter of their bores; and some idea



THE DARDANELLES.—THE BATTERY AND STONE SHOT.

may, we hope, be then formed of the battery. The other guns are all cast in one piece, and two of them bear marks of having been struck by our shot on the occasion we first alluded to:—Length of the gun, 17 ft. 2½ in.; part containing

the chamber, 7 ft. 8½ in.; length of chamber, 5 ft. 8½ in.; diameter of bore, 2 ft. 0½ in.; diameter of chamber, 7 in.; thickness of metal in the chamber, 1 ft. 1 in.; thickness of metal in the other part, 4½ in., length of carriage, 17 ft. 10½ in.; height of carriage, 2 ft. 6 in.; length of slide, 40 ft. 9 in.; height of slide, 1 ft. 9 in.; diameter of touch-hole, 2 in.; circumference of shot, 6 ft. 3 in. granite, weight, near 700 lb.



THE DARDANELLES.—FORT OF CHANAH-KALESI, FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE CHANNEL.



NEW GREEK CHURCH, LONDON WALL.



HIS Church, of which we give Exterior and Interior Views, was opened on Sunday last, which day (O.S., and according to the Greek Kalendar) was Christmas Day. The opening of the Church was an event of great interest, inasmuch as it is the first ecclesiastical structure erected by the Greek residents in London, and the ceremonial was important, as the service included the consecration of the building. In its exterior, the Greek Church is extremely plain except on its north or entrance front, which is divided into two stories by a bold, and enriched moulding, the lower story having an arcade of three arches opening into a corridor, whence admittance into the Church is obtained, and the upper story a similar arcade containing three windows deeply recessed. Groups of windows are on the southern and western walls, besides several single light windows. The capitals of the columns and the enrichments are in good style, and exceedingly well done. Above the triple windows is a sunken panel, containing the following beautiful inscription in Greek characters:—

Σεπτής Βικτορίας Βρετανῶν μέγαν θυσιώσας
Λαὸν, ἵδι ἀλλ' ἀνδρῶν φύλα πολυσπερά
Τόνδε Θεῷ Σωτῆρι παροική εἶσατο Γραικῶν
Νην, θεσμοσύνας ἀσφένη πατρός.

"During the reign of the august Victoria, who governs the great people of Britain and also other nations scattered over the earth, the Greeks sojourning here erected this Church to the divine Saviour, in veneration of the rites of their Fathers."

A bold cornice, supported by consoles, runs round the upper part of the Church, and there are pediments at the respective fronts of the building—that to the north being crowned with a cross. In plan, the Church is a cross of equal parts. The portions of building shown in our Illustration as projecting in the angles of the cross, to the level of the base of the windows, contain the entrance vestibule, staircases to the galleries, &c.

The interior of the Church is peculiar, being very lofty, and, in its general form, differing widely from that of churches as usually arranged. The cruciform character of the interior is not apparent at the lower portion of the church, as the altar-screen shuts off the eastern part, and the space required for the corridor, in the entrance blocks, up the chief of the northern part of the cross. The ceiling in the centre is domical in form, having a bold dentil moulding at its springing, and a large flower in its centre: over those parts constituting the arms of the cross, the ceiling is arched, paneled, and otherwise enriched; the spandrels being ornamented with enriched paneling. On the northern and southern sides are galleries supported on arches, highly decorated, springing from pillars having extremely bold and effective capitals, the fronts of the galleries containing panels filled with elaborately-worked flower ornaments; the latter enrichment being also carried along the altar-screen. The altar-screen is divided into a centre and two wings; the central portion projects, and has an arched doorway, between pilasters; whilst, on either hand, pictures are in sunken panels, and above the architrave, supported by the pilasters, are pilasters and panels corresponding in number to those in the story below. The middle panel on this story contains the following appropriate inscription:—

Τὸ στέρεωμα τῶν ἐπὶ σοὶ πεποιθότων
στέρεωσον, Κύριε, τὴν Ἑκκλησίαν,
ηὐ ἔκπληστον τῷ τιμίῳ σου αἷματι.

" O Lord, the strength of those who trust in thee, uphold the Church, which thou hast redeemed by thy precious blood."

The centre is finished by a pediment, within which is a dove, surrounded by a glory. The wings have doors in them, surrounded by enriched mouldings, pictures being inserted in panels; in other respects, the architectural features of the wings correspond with those of the central portion. The dwarf door to the centre opening is of picturesque character, and is surmounted by a cross, a curtain of gold embroidered-work filling up the space above the doors. The pictures in the altar-screen were painted in Russia, and represent the Annunciation, the Virgin holding the infant Jesus, Jesus sitting on a throne, and St. John the Baptist. Within the screen is the altar, thus separated from the body of the Church, the place wherein it stands being termed the "holy place," symbolic of the Holy of Holies in the Jewish ritual. A magnificent chandelier, holding a great number of wax-lights, is suspended from the ceiling; but in our view it is omitted, to show the whole of the altar-screen.

The congregation in the Greek Church being enjoined to stand during the service, it may be imagined such a task is no easy one; and, therefore, the seats are

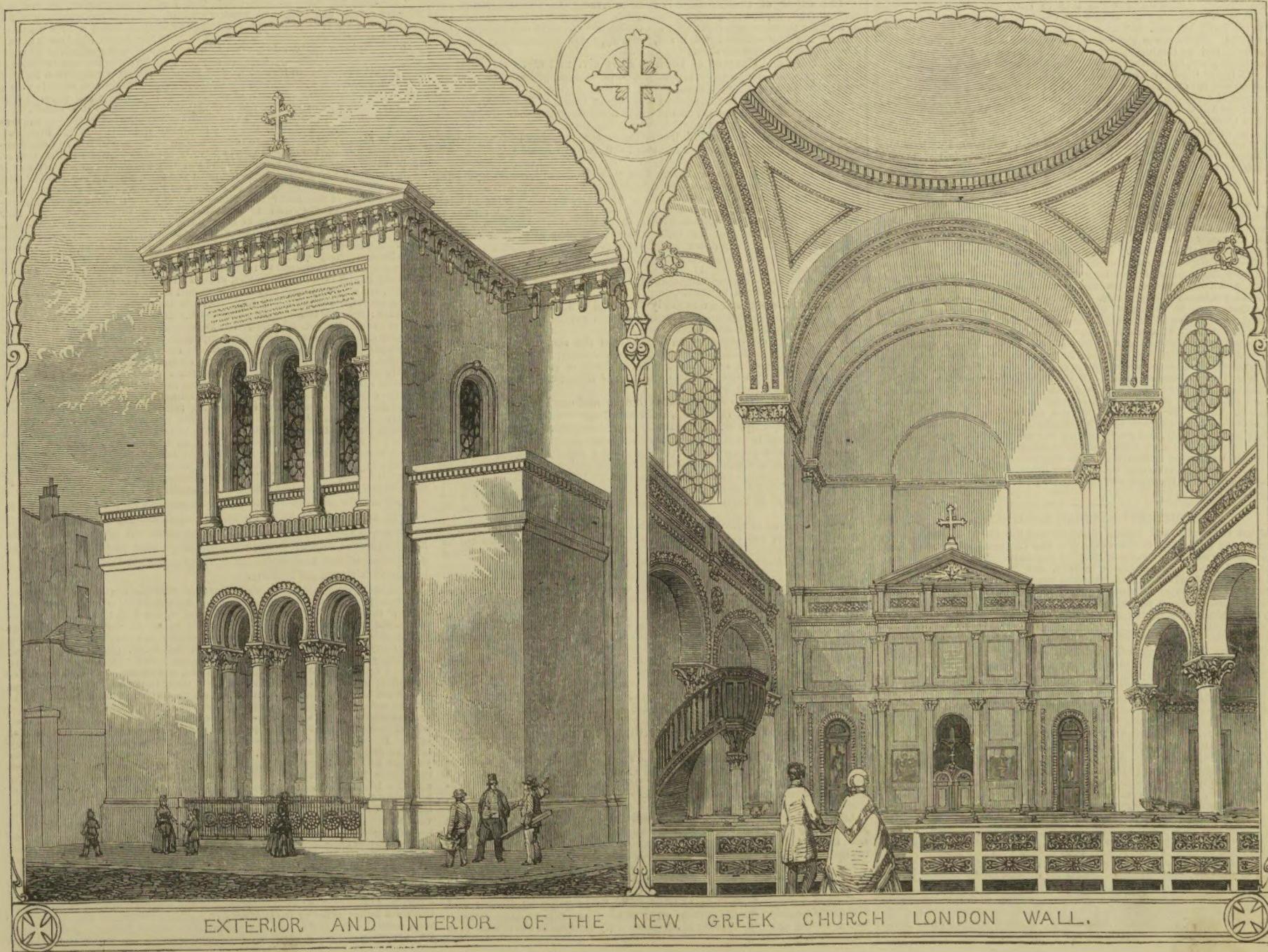


PRIEST OF THE GREEK CHURCH READING THE GOSPEL AT THE ALTAR.

so made as to enable the congregation to rest on them, yet to appear as if standing. This is accomplished by the seat being made to turn up as in the stalls in our cathedrals, there being knobs placed on the upper arms to serve as armrests. The seats are very richly ornamented with brass-work in the back, and we have shown, in our initial letter, the character of them.

The service on Sunday was, as before mentioned, peculiarly interesting, from the circumstance that the Church was consecrated, the priest inscribing a cross on each of the walls. The altar was consecrated, and covered with a gold-embroidered cloth, and a tall crucifix placed in the centre, silver candlesticks on each side, and, at the foot of the crucifix a beautiful receptacle, called

ἀρτορόμον or bread vessel, containing some of the holy bread dipped in the wine, kept to be used in cases of extreme necessity when the mass cannot be celebrated, as, for instance, to be administered to persons dying. The book of the Gospels, bound in silver, exquisitely chased, was also placed on the altar. After the consecration of the Church, the Gospel was read by the officiating priest, four boys standing before him holding wax tapers, each in a surplice having a blue cross worked on the back; and this scene we have illustrated in one of our Engravings. The same youthful attendants preceded the priest when he brought the elements of the Holy Sacrament from the side altar whereon they had been placed, and put



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE NEW GREEK CHURCH LONDON WALL.

them, with great ceremony, on the high altar. A most striking portion of the ceremony of the mass is when the curtain is drawn before the altar, whilst the priest reads the prayers for the sanctification of the sacrament. These the priest reads silently and alone; and at their conclusion he advances, draws the curtain on one side, and "bids peace to all the people," and blesses them. The sermon was preached by the priest in his usual dress, a black robe, and wearing his black hat. This is covered with the καλύπτρα or veil, to indicate that the wearer is under the influence of the Gospel, and that he cannot utter anything not in accordance with the Holy Scriptures. The dress of the priest during mass was magnificent in the extreme. The sacred vessels used in the mass are extremely beautiful, the chalice especially being a perfect specimen of art.

The officiating priest is the Rev. Mr. Morfittos.

The erection of so elegant a Church reflects great credit on the liberality of the Greek residents in the metropolis, as the cost of the building has been, we believe, about £10,000, and the number of the residents is not above 220 persons, of all ages—the number of families is about thirty.

We should mention, the architect of the Church is T. E. Owen, Esq., of Ports-mouth; and the builders, Mr. Jay, of City-road Basin.

It is intended that there shall be one service every Sunday, commencing at eleven o'clock.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

GOODBEHERE FELLOWSHIP.—The funds bequeathed to the college by the late Horatio Goodbehere, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Fellowship, having fallen into possession, the society are taking steps to carry out the intentions of the testator. It is determined that the Goodbehere Fellowship shall be a clerical one.

NEW LAW STUDENTSHIPS.—This society has just established some new law studentships, of the value of £50 per annum each, tenable for two or three years, at the pleasure of the society. Graduates in Arts, and students of Civil Law of three years' standing, who have performed the exercises for the LL.B. degree, will be eligible for appointment, provided they be *bond fide* prosecuting the study of the law with the view to practise as barristers or as advocates in Doctors' Commons. The first student will be elected after the publication of the lists of honours in the various tripodes for the year 1852, and there will be, in general, one election in each succeeding year.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. William Archibald Paxton, to Otterden R., Kent, dio. of Canterbury; £307, with residence; vacant by the death of the Rev. G. D. Goodyer; patron, William Gill Paxton, Esq. Rev. Ralph Barker, to Papham V., Sussex, in the diocese of Chichester; £211, with residence; vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. H. E. Goddard; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Rev. J. James, D.D., to Peakirk R., Northamptonshire, diocese of Peterborough; £625, with residence; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., Rector of Beaumaris, to be Rural Dean in the diocese of Bangor. The Rev. Philip Fillen to the Rectory of St. Helier's, Jersey. The Rev. Edward Tew to the Vicarage of Patching, Sussex. The Rev. E. Davys to the Vicarage of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough. The Rev. B. Sanders to the Vicarage of Lakenheath, Suffolk. The Rev. James Sandford Bailey to the Vicarage of St. Clement's, Cambridge. The Rev. John Septimus Sisson to the Vicarage of Orton. Rev. John White, to the Perpetual Curacy of Manthorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire; patron, Earl Brownlow. Rev. J. Todd, P.C. of South Cowton and Eryholme, Yorkshire, to be Chaplain to Lord Alvanley.

VACANCIES.—St. Andrew P. C., Lambeth, diocese of Winchester, £130, void by the death of the Rev. A. C. Carr; patrons, the Crown and Bishop alternately. Jackfield P. C., Broseley, Salop, diocese of Hereford; value £40; patron, F. B. Harries, Esq.; Rev. W. Bates, deceased. Birmingham King Edward's Grammar School, Assistant English Mastership; salary, £175. Sherborne, Dorset, Head Mastership of the King's School; Rev. C. T. Penrose, resigned. Grantham V., Cambridgeshire, diocese of Ely; £291, with residence; patrons, C. C. College, Cambridge; void by death of Rev. J. Hewitt, whose decease also vacates Walcott P. C., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, £45; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The Vicarages of Maxey, value £304 with residence; patron, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; and Peterborough, value £575 with residence; patron, Bishop of Peterborough; Northamptonshire, dio. Peterborough, Rev. J. James, D.D., prom. The Perpetual Curacy of Wyke, Surrey, dio. Winchester; value £130 with residence; patron, Vicar of Worplesdon; Rev. W. A. Paxton, prom. The Chaplaincy of Leeds Borough Gaol; salary £150, with house, gas, and coals; patrons, Justices of Leeds; Rev. C. H. Angele, resigned; testimonials before Jan. 31.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JAMES MALCOLM, K.C.B.

This daring and chivalrous officer, whose maternal grand-uncle, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, achieved his Baronetcy by his heroism on the "1st June," and three of whose brothers, Sir Pulteney and Sir Charles Malcolm, Admirals, and Sir John Malcolm, a General, gallantly served their country, was the second son of George Malcolm, Esq., of Burntfoot, Dumfriesshire, a descendant of the Malcolms of Lahore and Inverness, in the county of Fife, who married Miss Margaret Pasley. James Malcolm was born in 1767, and entered the British service when only thirteen years of age. In the first American war he was an officer in the Royal Marines, and he went with Lord Howe to the relief of Gibraltar, in 1782. Malcolm was also senior officer of the marines in the battle of St. Domingo, and he commanded the second battalion of that distinguished corps for three years, on the north coast of Spain, in the United States, and in Lower and Upper Canada; he was engaged in several actions, and displayed great daring and conduct at the storming of Fort Oswego, on Lake Ontario. His whole course of active service embraced a period of forty-eight years. In 1815, he was created a K.C.B. Sir James Malcolm married, in 1806, Jean, daughter of William Oliver, Esq., of Dilney Byre, Roxburghshire, of which county he was Sheriff. Sir James, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Marines at the time of his death, died on the 3d instant, at his seat, Minham, Dumfriesshire, aged eighty-three; he leaves issue two sons and two daughters, one of whom is married to William Burdett, Esq.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, R.N.

THOMAS WAGHORN, whose name is so meritoriously connected with the improved state of travelling to India, entered the British Navy the 10th November, 1812, and was made a Lieutenant the 23rd March, 1842. His fame lies in his being the originator of the Overland Mail to India, one of the greatest benefits that has fallen to the lot of this country in her communication with her great Eastern empire. The Christmas-day, only, before his lamented death, Mr. Waghorn had returned from Malta, where he had been residing a short time for the benefit of his health, which had been considerably impaired by anxiety of mind, arising chiefly from pecuniary engagements, contracted in his prosecution of the Trieste experiments in 1846, and which liabilities the devotion of all his means and the sacrifice of his entire property were inadequate to liquidate. Independent of the main incidents of his history in connexion with the Indian Overland enterprise, which has immortalized his name as one of the greatest practical benefactors of the age, his career had been a most extraordinary one, full of the strangest vicissitudes, and abounding in evidences of character in every way worthy of enduring commemoration. Of the pension lately awarded him by Government, he lived to receive only one quarter's payment. His death was occasioned not so much by any specific disorder as by the general break-up of the system, though the wreck of his iron constitution; his irrepressible energy, offered so great a resistance to the invasions of debility that it was thought to the last he would rally, and his dissolution was attended with great pain and suffering. Lieutenant Waghorn died somewhat suddenly, on the 8th inst., at his residence, Golden-square, Pentonville, in the 49th year of his age. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will continue his pension to his widow. (A Portrait of Lieut. Waghorn will be found in No. 184 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NICOL, C.B.

This gallant Peninsular and Indian officer entered the British service in 1795, and rose, during a long and brilliant career, to be a Lieutenant-General in 1846, when he was also nominated a Companion of the Bath. Nicol was present at the battles of Vitoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nieve; he was also in the Napa War of 1814, 1815, and 1816, where he commanded a division of the army under Sir David Ochterlony's command.

Lieutenant-General Nicol was Colonel of the 68th Regiment at the time of his demise, which occurred at Clifton, near Bristol, on the 6th inst.

PEERS WHO DIED IN THE YEAR 1849.—George Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.; Charles Earl Talbot; George Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire; John Lord Carteret (title extinct); Archibald Earl of Gosford; Charles Joseph Viscount Monck; John Earl of Mayo; William Aubrey de Vere, Duke of St. Albans; Joseph Henry Lord Wallscourt; Henry Earl of Thanet (title extinct); Thomas Oliver Lord Louth; David Earl of Airlie; Paul Lord Methuen; Mason Gerard Earl of Aldborough; Richard Wogan, Earl Talbot de Malahide; William Charles Earl of Albemarle; William Lord Alvanley; Henry John George, Earl of Carnarvon; John Lord Colville, of Culross.

A FAMILIAR PHASE OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.—"For sale, a coloured girl, of very superior qualifications, who is now in Mr. Hall's gaol in Norfolk. She is what speculators call a fancy girl—a bright mulatto, fine figure, straight black hair, and very black eyes; remarkably neat and cleanly in her person. I venture to say that there is not a better seamstress, cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses, in Norfolk, or elsewhere, or a more fanciful knitter of bead bags, money purses, &c. Any lady or gentleman in Norfolk or Portsmouth, who may wish to purchase a girl of this description (whom I consider the most valuable in Virginia), may take her and try her a month or more at my risk, and if she does not suit and answer the description here given, may return her to Mr. Hall. The cause of offence for which I intend (though reluctantly) to sell her, is, that she has been recently induced, by some coloured persons, to make her escape with them to the north, in which she failed, and is now for sale. Apply to the subscriber in Suffolk, or to Mr. James Murdaugh, or C. C. Robinson, of Portsmouth, for further information. JOSEPH HOLLADAY."—Anti-Slavery Reporter.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P. for Marylebone, is steadily progressing towards recovery from protracted and severe indisposition; and the numerous friends of the honourable baronet will be glad to learn that there is every prospect of his being able to attend to his parliamentary duties in the approaching session.

It is anticipated that there will be an election at Windsor immediately after the meeting of Parliament, in consequence of the expected retirement of Lord John Hay (one of the Lords of the Admiralty), recently appointed Superintendent of Plymouth Dockyard. Lord John Hay was returned without opposition, in conjunction with Colonel Reid, at the last general election.

Thomas Horne, Esq., Attorney-General at Van Diemen's Land, is promoted to be Puisey Judge of the Supreme Court in that colony, vacant by the removal of Mr. Montague; Valentine Fleming, Esq., Solicitor-General, succeeds Mr. Horne as Attorney-General; A. C. Stonor, Esq., is appointed Solicitor-General in the room of Mr. Fleming, and Francis Smith, Esq., Crown-Solicitor.

The whole of the quarantine, established for many years in Milford Haven, was abolished on Saturday.

It is announced, on official information, that the port of Cardenas, and others of less importance, of the Island of Cuba, were thrown open to foreign commerce on the 1st of January, 1850.

The Earl of Carlisle added several fine hares to the repast of the inmates of the Malton Union Workhouse on Christmas Day.

It was reported by the visiting committee at the last meeting of the board of guardians of the Granford Brigg Union, Yorkshire, on Thursday, the 27th of December, that the workhouse was then fuller than it had been since its erection, and that the number of inmates was fifteen per cent. more than it was at the same period last year.

In the present year two eclipses of the sun will take place (both invisible in England), but none of the moon. The first eclipse of the sun will be annual as on the 12th of February, at twenty-nine minutes past six in the evening. The other will occur on the 7th of August, at thirty-four minutes past nine p.m.

Sidney Stephen, Esq., is appointed Judge of the Supreme Court at Otago, New Zealand; R. T. Jarvis, Esq., Superintendent of Convicts at Bermuda; Algernon Montague, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at the Falkland Islands, and S. Frazer, Esq., a Stipendiary Magistrate in British Guiana.

M. de Nieuwerkerke, the new director of the Musée at Paris, last week, fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, with the editor of the *Liberté*, whom he slightly wounded.

Aylesbury old bank, which has for many years been carried on by Messrs. Rickford and Hunt, of that town, is henceforward to be conducted under the ownership of Mr. Z. D. Hunt, the partnership having expired, by efflux of time, on the 31st of December.

The first meeting for the enrolment of members in the Typographical Widow, Orphan, or Nominees Fund, took place on Saturday evening last, when about 400 compositors, by their names and subscriptions, sanctioned its principles.

The *Wanderer of Vienna* announces that the children of Kossuth, two boys and a girl, will, as soon as they have attained the age requisite, be brought up in the Theresianum. Until then their education is committed to a M. Csernicky, assessor of the Appeal Court of Exchange. The girl is three, and the boys are respectively eight and ten years old.

J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., at his rent day, on Saturday, the 23rd ult., ordered ten per cent. to be returned to his tenants upon their last half-year's rent, in addition to the ten per cent. returned at Midsummer last, in consideration of the present low prices.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has notified that, from the 1st of February, pecuniary allowances will only be made to such political refugees as may absolutely need them.

Mr. Cobden purposes visiting Sheffield on the 22nd inst., when he will submit to his financial and parliamentary reform friends an outline of the measures which, in conjunction with Mr. Bright, he has made up his mind to submit for adoption by the legislature during the approaching session of parliament.

The *Journal de Constantinople* confirms the intelligence that M. de Lamartine has become the possessor of a considerable extent of land near Smyrna.

General Oudinot has received a private letter from the Pope, dated the 25th of December. His Holiness expresses his thanks for the last vote of the Assembly relative to the maintenance of the French troops in Rome. He adds that he had intended some time since to return to his capital, but that an incident had prevented him. He expresses a hope, however, to be able to do so soon.

At Leghorn, recently, domiciliary visits have taken place, in order to discover the authors of a clandestine journal which had latterly made its appearance.

The eldest daughter of Robert O'Brien, Esq., Mulcahir (brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien), a lovely child, about twelve years old, met with a severe accident on the eve of Christmas, by shaking a powder flask near the fire-place. The explosion was instantaneous, and so mangled the hand that it was necessary to amputate one of the fingers.

The editor of the *Medical Times*, referring to the moustaches of medical students, assures a correspondent that "moustaches have their uses; and among the most important, they are considered to point out the idlest, the vainest, and most self-conceited, if not, probably, the most dissolute, in the class. They are beacons to warn others."

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have given £100 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the South Shields pilots. The sum already subscribed amounts to about £3000.

His Majesty the Emperor and the whole Court of Russia went into mourning from the 1st instant, for the Queen Dowager of England. The mourning is to last twenty-four days.

The day mail to Hereford from Gloucester, has been discontinued on Sundays. Letters posted on the Sabbath will be despatched per night mail only.

It is announced on something like "semi-official" authority, that amongst the earliest measures to be submitted to Parliament by the Government, in the ensuing session, will be bills to provide an extension of the suffrage both in England and Ireland; and that it is not improbable that a reform of such importance will be recommended in the Speech from the Throne.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayorette, according to ancient custom, entertained the gentlemen connected with the several official departments of the corporation at dinner, on last (Plough) Monday. Covers were laid for 60, and the party broke up at about 11 o'clock. Before leaving, each gentleman was presented with a service, consisting of cake and sweetmeat, for the younger branches of their several families.

The Duchess of Parma was safely delivered of a daughter on the 27th ult. The young Princess has been baptised with the names of Alice, Maria, Carolina, Ferdinand, Rachel, and Jane Philomena.

The number of prisoners in custody in the county gaol, Ipswich, from Woodbridge division, were on the 27th of December, 1848, 39; ditto on the 27th of December, 1849, 47. Daily average number of prisoners from Woodbridge division, for the quarter ending the 27th of December, 1848, 27; ditto on the 29th of December, 1849, 36.

The late Queen Dowager's stud of horses and carriages were sold on Monday and Tuesday at Tatlers, and realized a good round sum.

David Pugh, Esq., M.P., Llanwchydol, Montgomeryshire, at his last rent-day, returned to all his tenants, unsolicited, ten per cent.

At Lyons, the police succeeded in seizing a dépôt of 20,000 volumes of Socialist tracts in the dwelling of a tailor of that city, who was employed by the Socialist propaganda to distribute them amongst the operatives.

A leader of the insurgents of June, 1848, named Hibret, was tried by court-martial in Paris on Monday, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The President of the French Republic, on the report of the Minister of the Marine, has conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honour on twenty naval surgeons, as a recompence for their exertions and devotedness during the prevalence of the cholera at the various naval ports.

Notice has just been given to the butchers of Paris and the cattle-dealers who frequent the markets of Poissy and Sceaux, that the procession of the Bœuf Gras, which has been suspended since the Revolution, will be revived this year.

Mr. Brande, the eminent chemist, has, we are informed, volunteered to lecture, at the Royal Institution, on the 25th instant, on the new process of sugar manufacture and refining by acetate of lead.

Mr. Evelyn, M.P. for West Surrey, has taken off ten per cent. from the last year's rents of his estates in Kent, in consideration of the distress existing among the farmers in that county.

Mr. Lumley, the impresario of the Italian Opera, has slipped on the pavement at Brussels and has broken his left arm. He is, however, going on favourably.

Sir J. T. Tyrell returned 10 per cent. to his tenantry at his audit held on Saturday last.

A proposal made some time since, to establish an Architects' Benevolent Society, has now taken a form, and an address from the promoters of it will be issued to the profession in a few days. Messrs. Cockerell, Barry, and Hardwick have agreed to be trustees; Mr. Sydney Smirke, president; and Mr. Tite, treasurer.

On Tuesday the City side of the Gresham Committee entertained the Mercers' side of the same committee at dinner at the Albion Tavern, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. Amongst the company were Mr. W. Palmer, the master; Mr. Barnes and Mr. Watney, the wardens; Mr. J. Horsley Palmer, Mr. C. F. Johnson, Mr. Day, Mr. L. P. Wilson, Alderman Hooper, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Norris, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Tite, Mr. Bower, Mr. Hoppe, and Mr. H. E. Barnes.

Horace Vernet, who is at present in Nice, is going to Rome; and it is deemed highly probable that the object of his journey is to take sketches for a picture of some one or other of the glorious (i.e.) victories of the French over the Romans.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, last week, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. John Bright, M.P., an address from the Irish residents in Manchester and Salford, in testimony of their high appreciation of the able and honest manner in which he advocated the claims of the sister country at the late meeting in the Free-Trade Hall. There was a numerous attendance.

Mr. Bradshaw occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings depicted the miserable condition of Ireland, which he ascribed to the coercive and persecuting policy of former British Parliaments.

The Rev. Daniel Hearne moved, and Dr. Murphy seconded, and Mr. M'Couvery, of Belford, supported the presentation of a long address to Mr. Bright, of a highly complimentary character, and strongly expressive of gratitude to him for his recent exposure of Irish grievances.

The motion having been carried, and the address presented, amidst general cheering, Mr. Bright addressed the crowded assembly. Having acknowledged the gratifying compliment which had been just paid to him

an estate, or of a field, or of an acre, or of a house, to walk into a certain office in Dublin, to have a transfer of property made from the seller to the buyer, and to have a certificate of sale made out. (Hear.) Then I would take care that those expensive stamps which are now laid on the sale and purchase of property should be totally abolished, or made of merely nominal amount, so that there might be the greatest facility given for the dispersion of landed property amongst those who have money to purchase it, and industry and skill to make the best use of it. (Cheers.) With respect to the stamp upon settlements, that is a piece of injustice which the public has never yet said much about. If a man has £100,000 a year in landed property, and chooses to settle it upon his son, or son-in-law, or grandson, or anybody else, the stamp for the settlement of that enormous sum is £25; and if you were to take one of your boys and indenture him to a first-rate surgeon as an apprentice, and pay a fee of £300 or £400 with him, you would have to pay an amount for a stamp equal to that for the settlement of this vast amount of landed property. (Hear, hear.) Now, I propose that these stamps upon sales and transfers should be abolished, or made of a nominal amount; and if there be a deficiency in the revenue, as there would be from that, I should propose that the stamps on settlements should be levied, not at a fixed sum, but *ad valorem*, rising with the amount of the property, thus making up for the deficiency caused by the abolition of the stamp, and acting as a discouragement upon this most pernicious system of settling landed property from generation to generation, and keeping it entirely out of the market, and away from the field of industry. (Hear, and cheers.) I have no objection to have great landed property held by men of real property. If a man is worth half a million of money, I have no objection that he should have £500,000 worth of land; and if he has £500, let him have £500 worth of land. But let it be free. Well, now, just look what would be the case in Ireland, supposing these changes took place. At present the population is in a most helpless condition. There is not a labourer in Ireland who ever dreamed, probably, of being a prosperous and substantial farmer; scarcely ever a farmer that dreamed of being a proprietor. In this neighbourhood you find that nearly all the manufacturers were themselves, or their fathers, or grandfathers, in the ranks of labourers; they were mechanics, and so forth; and through the openings which have arisen constantly in this district, by their superior skill and industry, and by something occasionally which men call "good fortune," they have emerged from the ranks in which they found themselves, and have become men of capital, directors of great industry, and great benefactors to the population amongst whom they live. If land were free in Ireland, every man would hope to become a proprietor; prudence would become the rule; young people, before they married, would take into consideration their future prospects; they would hope for the possession of a few acres of land, and the adding to it the next few acres, if they could save money enough; all these motives would act upon them, and there would be an emulation and a spirit of hopefulness amongst the population of Ireland which there never can be under the present system." (Hear, hear.)

He would next give security to the tenant by lease and otherwise, for his improvements on his farm.

"If, at this moment, every Irish cultivator and farmer could be told that every farthing he hereafter expended upon his land should not become the property of the landlord, but should remain his property, you would find a new spirit infused into the whole of the population; I believe it would spread a universal joy over Ireland, such as never has been known in our time."

To those social remedies he would add the political ones of enlarged and more faithful Parliamentary representation, and a reform of the present Church establishment. What were the means by which they might hope to accomplish those changes?

"Well, now, we come to the question how are we to get these changes? I believe it not to be impossible. Can we not have an union of Irishmen who understand the nature of this case? I can never lose hope of a country which numbers amongst its sons such men as Grattan and O'Connell. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) I will never despair of a people that have known how to admire their genius and to venerate their patriotism. There are, there must be, thousands of intelligent and upright men in Ireland who can comprehend the nature of the disease under which their country suffers, and who are as anxious as I am that that disease should be healed. (Hear, hear.) Well, such as these, if my voice could reach them, I would ask to come out from their quietness, to make an effort to leave their isolation, to meet together to discuss these questions, to give themselves a voice and a power, and to urge upon the people of England, and upon the Parliament, and upon the Ministry, the absolute necessity of making these changes. (Loud cheers.) Do not suppose that you will get no help from England."

There is growing up in England, and I hope in Ireland, a party so strong and so numerous, that by-and-by it will leave out only the pauperism at one end of the scale, and, it may be, the titled and the privileged at the other; it will include almost the whole people; it will urge upon Government—united as we will be with the people of Ireland—these great questions which I have discussed to-night. If the aristocracy of the United Kingdom has heaped evils unnumbered upon Ireland, why, I ask, should not the intelligent and virtuous people of the United Kingdom make them an ample restitution? (Cheers.) And when I speak to that great party throughout this country, I would say that in all their struggles, whatsoever they may undertake, whatsoever they may accomplish, they cannot do a nobler or a better thing than to consecrate the cause of their advancing liberties by glorious and fruitful labour for the regeneration of Ireland." (The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst deafening cheers.)

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A DEVONSHIRE PLAYER, JUVENIS IN LUDO.—For every Pawn advanced to his last square, you may demand a Queen, without reference to any pieces you may already have on the board. We have answered the same question at least a hundred times, and should have thought that every one by this time knew the law upon the subject.

JUNIUS.—Look twice ere you speak once. White cannot mate in two moves, as you propose C P—l. Mr. Lowenthal has not yet arrived. 2. Probably at the St George's Chess Club W G.—It shall have a diagram—probably next week.

F F A.—In the position given, if you advance the Pawn to K's 4th sq., your adversary may take it in passing, as no pieces.

PHILEMOTUS, Oxford.—Content yourself for twelve months to come by solving good problems, blemishes of others: you have evidently too little tact or experience to compose them yourself at present.

J G T.—You cannot be too careful in examining problems, before you submit them for publication. The enigma is very clumsy.

DEREYON.—Play 1. Q to her B 4th (ch), and then 2. Castles; after which, all is plain enough.

E E B.—Rules for "Double Chess" may be had of Leuchars, 38, Piccadilly.

T W P., York.—The two works named are very useful little treatises, and well adapted to prepare you for a more extended course of study.

W E H.—See our Solution in to-day's Number.

G M., Gainborough.—In the case submitted, A is bound, if the adverse Knight is takeable, to take it; and, if not, to move his King.

B W T.—Your diagram is illegible.

| YORICK—See our last Number

Solutions by VALLEYFIELD, M. E. R., ETONIAN, TOUR, F. A. M., DEREYON, E. H. G., MIKPOS, GENE, RUGBIENSIS, FERDINAND, R. P., F. G. H., BRUTES, L. C. L., J. A., H. H., MACAIRD, YONICK, H. H. T., LANHAM, F. G. R., OTHO, E. H. G., D. G., C. P., Cheltenham, G. B., S. U., OMICRON, BRUTUS, ASHBURY, R. M., R. P., R. V., JUVENTUS, M. E. R., are correct. Those by M., R. V. T., NOVICE, RUGBIENSIS, D., T. B., J. P. S., CYMRUS, are wrong.

* * * The answers to numberless communications on the subject of Chess, are unavoidably deferred until next week.

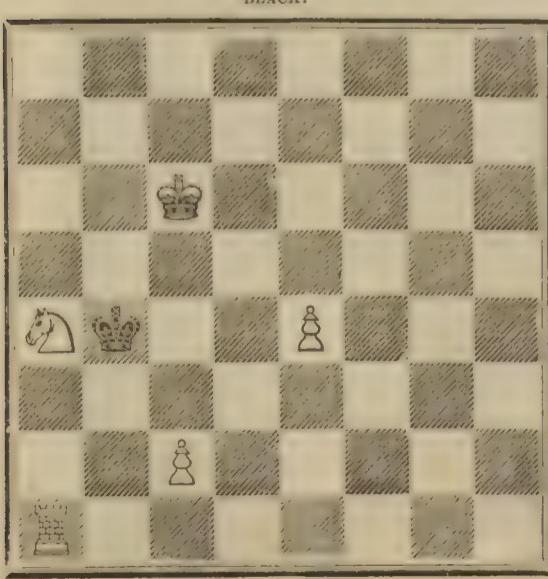
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 311.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to her B 7th (ch) R takes Q. 3. P to Q 4th (ch) K takes R.
Q takes B (best) 4. P to Q 5th—Mate

PROBLEM No. 312.

By Mr. A. C. McC.

BLACK.



White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE LONDON CHESS-CLUB AND THE AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUB, FOR
ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.—TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST.

A communication, just received, from the Committee of the Amsterdam Chess-Club, brings us the gratifying intelligence that they have determined to protract the defence no longer. The match, which was to consist of a single game, is, therefore, over; the London Chess-Club fairly carrying off the honours of victory, after a struggle which, although of only fifty moves a side, has lasted nearly two years.

If the relative skill of the competitors engaged on each side were to be the gauge by which to estimate the probable result of a contest like this, it would have been easy to predict to which party victory would incline; and we should have wondered at the daring gallantry that prompted the little band of Hollanders to challenge the Leviathans of London. Experience, however, has shown that, in Match of Chess by Correspondence, the battle is not always to the strong, and that foresight and profound calculation are of infinitely less account, when the men may be moved experimentally, than they are in ordinary Chess, where conclusions must be tried by the head and not by the hand. Of this, indeed, the archives of the London Club itself afford a memorable instance. In March, 1824, a proposal was made to this Club by the Club at Edinburgh, to play a Match at Chess by Correspondence for a silver cup: the match to consist of a rubber of three games (irrespective of drawn games); two games to be played together, and the winner of the first game to have the move in the third. The London Club at this period was in the pride and plenitude of its strength, and that foresight and profound calculation are of infinitely less account, when the men may be moved experimentally, than they are in ordinary Chess, where conclusions must be tried by the head and not by the hand. Of this, indeed, the archives of the London Club itself afford a memorable instance. In March, 1824, a proposal was made to this Club by the Club at Edinburgh, to play a Match at Chess by Correspondence for a silver cup: the match to consist of a rubber of three games (irrespective of drawn games); two games to be played together, and the winner of the first game to have the move in the third. The London Club at this period was in the pride and plenitude of its strength, and that foresight and profound calculation are of infinitely less account, when the men may be moved experimentally, than they are in ordinary Chess, where conclusions must be tried by the head and not by the hand.

But, to return to the present match. In the arrangements for their contest with Amsterdam, the London Club very prudently avoided the two grave errors of their predecessors—one of which consisted in their appointing too numerous a committee, and the other, in agreeing to play more than one game at a time. On the present occasion, the committee was limited to five members—Messrs. Slous, Horwitz, G. Medley, Walker, and Perigal; and as three only of these gentlemen, if we are correctly informed, took any active part in the conduct of the match, and they had but a single game to give their attention to, no great embarrassment was likely to arise, either from a multitude of opinions or the diversity of objects to be examined.

It will be seen from the following communication, which was originally transmitted by the members of the Amsterdam Chess-Club to Mr. Staunton, with a request that he would exert his influence to promote the match, and add to its interest by taking part in the struggle, that the challenge emanated from the players of Amsterdam, and not, as many suppose, from the London Chess-Club:

"Amsterdam, Jan. 3, 1848.

"The members of the Philidor Chess-Club, of this city, although fully convinced of the superiority of the leading chess-players of your capital, and the unequal chances of a contest with your Club, but desirous of deriving some benefit from the skill and ingenuity of English players, herewith do themselves the pleasure of inviting your members to a single or double game at Chess, by correspondence, for a certain stake, the amount of which is to be respectively deposited at a London and Amsterdam bankers'. Should you be disposed to accept this match, we expect to ascertain from you the amount of the stake you wish to play for, and the chief conditions upon which matters can be finally arranged; and request, at all events, an early reply.

"We remain, respectfully, your obedient servants,

"THE COMMITTEE OF THE PHILIDOR CHESS-CLUB.

"To the London Chess-Club."

* * * The Committee consisted, among others, of Messrs. Cochrane, Fraser, Lewis, Mercier, and Parkinson—all players of the highest mark at that time.

THE GAME.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

(Amsterdam Chess-Club.)	(London Chess-Club.)	(Amsterdam Chess-Club.)	(London Chess-Club.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	26. B takes B	K takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	27. Kt to K 2d	Kt to Q 3t
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	28. Q to Q B 3d (s)	Q takes Q
4. P to K 3d	P to Q 3d	29. Kt takes Q	Kt to Q 8q
5. K Kt to R 3d	B to K 2d	30. R to Q B 2d	K to Q R 7th
6. P to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d (a)	31. K R to Q B sq	K R to Q B sq
7. K Kt to B 2d	P to Q 4th (b)	32. P to K R 3d	K R to Q R 6th
8. P to Q R 3d (c)	Castles	33. P to K 4th (t)	K R to K 6th
9. K B to K 2d	K B to Q 3d (d)	34. P takes P'	P takes P
10. P to Q B 5th (e)	B to Q 2d	35. Q Kt to Q sq	P takes R
11. P to K B 4th (f)	Kt to Q 2d	36. K takes R	P takes R
12. P to Q 4th	K to K 2d	37. K to K 2d	Kt to Q 4th
13. Q B to K 2d	P to Q 5th (g)	38. Q Kt to B 3d (u)	Kt takes Kt
14. Q to K 2d	P to K 3d	39. K takes Kt	K to Kt sq
15. P takes P (i)	Q Kt takes P (k)	40. K to Kt 31	K to B 2d
16. Q R to Q B sq (l)	Kt to Q B 5th (m)	41. K to B 3d	K to K 31
17. B takes Kt	P takes B	42. K to K 3d (v)	R takes R (ch)
18. Q Kt to Q sq	B to Q 3d	43. K takes R	P to Q B 6th (w)
19. B to Q B 3d (n)	Kt to Q 4th	44. K to Q 31	K to Q 4th
20. Castles	B to Q 4th (o)	45. K to K 5th	P to K R 4th (x)
21. R to K sq	P to Q 4th	46. P to K R 4th	B to Q R 3d
22. Q Kt to Kt 2d	B to Q 2d	47. P to K R 3d	B to Q Kt 4th
23. B to Q 2d (p)	P takes P	48. Kt to Q 7th (y)	K to Q B 5th
24. P takes P	B takes P	49. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q R 6th
25. K Kt to Q sq (q)	Q to Q R 4th (r)	50. Kt to K 6th	K to Q R 6th

AND AMSTERDAM SCRRENDERED.

(a) This appears to us a most objectionable move, and to have much retarded the development of the London game. They ought rather to have Castled.

(b) To prevent the advance of the adverse K's Pawn.

(c) This was played, apparently, from apprehension of Black moving their K B to Q Kt 5th. In White's place, we should have preferred bringing out the K Bishop, or even advancing the K Pawn, which leads to many striking variations. Let us suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
4. P to K 4th	Q P takes P'	16. Kt takes Q	P to Kt 3d
5. P takes P	P takes P'	17. Kt to K 3d	B takes Kt (ch)
10. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	18. P takes Kt	K to B 2d
11. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	19. K B to Q 3d	K to Q 3d
12. B to Q 2d	K to K R 5th (ch)	20. Castles on side	B to Q 2d, or Kt to Q B 2d
13. Kt to Kt 3d	K B to Q 3d	21. K takes K R P	It takes R
14. Q to K B 3d	R to K B sq, or *	22. K takes K R P (ch)	R to B 2d
15. Q takes Q	Q takes Q	23. Q R to K B sq, and White must win.	

(d) A commanding position for the Bishop.

(e) Imprudent play, since it afforded Black an opportunity of breaking up the Pawns on the Queen's side present.

(f) Having compromised themselves by the premature advance of the Q B P, White were obliged to throw forward this Pawn.

(g) An important step, in anticipation of White's Castling, in which case, by playing the K Rook to Kt sq., and following that with P to K Kt 4th, Black would have got a fine attack on the King's quarters.

(h) The beginning of a combination, which results in Black winning a clear Pawn.

(i) Q to her R 4th, attacking the two Pawns, would have been useless, as Black might easily have answered with P to Q Kt 4th, or Q Kt P takes P.

(j) The correct play. Far better than taking either with the Bishop or Pawn.

(k) This, in the opinion of the London players, was an error, from the ill consequences of which the opponents were not ignorant, though it appears to have been made in utter unconsciousness that Black would ever dare to play their Kt in Q Kt 5th.

(l) A move like this, by which Black voluntarily subjects themselves to the apparent disadvantage of a double Pawn and the weakening of their centre, must have been the result of a most profound and accurate calculation.

(m) To enable them to Castle, which they obviously could not do before without losing the exchange.

(n) P to K Kt 4th looks inviting, and will be found to lead to many interesting variations; if White, however, makes the proper reply (which is Kt to K R 3d), the result is not greatly in Black's favour.

(o) If they had taken P with P, Black would have captured the Q R P with their Bishop, secure of subsequently gaining the other Pawn.

(p) To prevent the advance of the P to Q B 6th. Suppose,



SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN AND THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The scene selected by the Artist from the Pantomime of "Harlequin and the Dragon of Wantley," at this theatre, is that in which the voracious Dragon gobbles up a child just as the Baron of Wantley is sitting down to his family dinner. After satisfying the immediate cravings of his inordinate appetite with the best of the Baron's viands, he finishes with carrying off the Baron's daughter, whom, as a delicate morsel, he reserves for a future repast. In this intention, however, the Dragon is disappointed; for Moore of Moore-hall, being in love with the young lady, pursues the spoiler, and, in a pugilistic encounter, gives him a blow that proves a complete "settler." Then, of course, as nothing else remains to be done, everybody is transformed, and the usual pantomimic tricks and bustle ensue.

This is a scene of genuine Pantomime: the grotesqueness of the masks is as legitimate as any five-act play.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The Christmas extravaganza at this theatre is from the melodrama of "Frankenstein," which many years since attracted large audiences of those who woo terror to delight themselves, in the old Lyceum Theatre. The piece was an extravagant affair *per se*; and how burlesque has heightened its absurdities, can better be told in picture than in words. The scene chosen by our Artist is the interior of the laboratory; and the situation, the flight of Frankenstein at the sight of the *Model Man* of his own creation. The piece, from the already practised pen of the Brothers Brough, increases in popularity on each repetition.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—OPERA COMIQUE.

On Monday night the season commenced (for the first time in this country) with the opera, in three acts, "Le Val d'Andorre;" the music composed by Halévy, the composer of "La Juive," "Giudo et Ginevra," "Charles VI," "L'Eclair," "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," "La Reine de Chypre," "Le Drapier," &c., and the libretto by M. de Saint-Georges. This work was originally produced in Paris, on the 11th of November, 1848, and was noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 18th of November. A second article on the

opera appeared in our columns, December 2nd following, from which we extract the following remarks:—Halévy's music is delicious, full of quaint and elegant melodies, scored with consummate skill, and in the concerted pieces rising at times sublimely in dramatic intensity. It is a great work in every sense—pictorial, dramatic, and musical. The Opéra Comique will run the "Valley of Andorra" at least a hundred nights; so, when the tide of success rolls in here, it is overwhelming." We have proved to be good prophets; it was only a few days since that the hundredth night of "Le Val d'Andorre" was celebrated in Paris, by a dinner of the composer, author, publishers, *artistes*, &c.

The story of the "Val d'Andorre" is very interesting, in some degree resembling that of the "Maid and the Magpie." The curious republic which exists between France and Spain, in the Eastern Pyrenees, under the title of the Valley of Andorra, is the scene of action. Stephan, a young hunter of the chamois and bear, is attached to, and is beloved by Rose de Mai, a servant in a widow-farmer's house, Theresa. He is the pet of the valley, for Theresa herself, and Georgette, another wealthy farmer, dispute his hand. A recruiting party, with Sergeant Léjoyeux, enter the valley to carry off a certain number of conscripts; and Stephan's name is drawn. Rose de Mai is in despair. She expects to receive through Jacques, a kind of Eddie Ochiltree, a certain amount of money; and, as time presses, she is tempted to take from her mistress's desk the sum to buy Stephan off. Through some contrariety, Jacques returns minus the money, and Rose de Mai is accused before the Syndics, or Elders of the Valley, of domestic theft, a crime punishable with death, denounced by Theresa through jealousy. When it comes to the trial, Theresa abandons, to the astonishment of all, the accusation, and declares that she has calumniated Rose de Mai; but, in a quoth, the latter is claimed as the child of Theresa, who consents to the union of Rose de Mai with Stephan. There is a very droll underplot of the love of Saturnin for Georgette, the scenes relieving the serious interest of the drama.

"Le Val d'Andorre" was completely successful, thanks to an excellent orchestra, Mdlle. Charton, and above all to Chollet. This admirable singer and comedian was for years the attraction of the Opéra Comique in Paris. He was the original *Fra Diavolo*, *Zampa*, and *Brasseur de Preston*. He is a most consummate comedian, full of finesse, vivacity, and spirit. His vocal powers, albeit not what they have been, for he is a veteran, are still managed with tact and taste. His "Chanson Militaire," in the third act, was earnestly encored. His accent and affection in the military dandy were imitable. M. Nathan was *Jacques*, M. Lac Séphan, M. Leroy the peasant *Saturnin*. Mdlle. Cotti was lively in *Georgette*,



SCENE FROM THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF "FRANKENSTEIN; OR, THE MODEL MAN," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "LE VAL D'ANDORRE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

and Madme. Guichard judicious in *Teresa*. As the opera is more frequently played, the ensemble will be more complete; at present, the choral portion is the weakest. Halévy in his early operas was regarded, and with some justice, as an imitator of Meyerbeer; but his compositions are now peculiarly his own, and are completely opposed to the school of Auber. This impress of individuality, which Halévy possesses in an eminent degree, puzzles amateurs, who are but superficially acquainted with his forms and style. In the "Val d'Andorre," Halévy, with the greatest skill, has given a local colouring; his instrumentation is peculiarly rich and varied, and is a treat of itself to follow. The opening air of *Jacques*, with the drone bass, is quaint, clever, and original. The airs assigned to *Rose de Mai* are full of character. The finale of the first act is picturesque; that of the second, broad and dramatic. The trial scene is a fine conception, and the quatuor is full of genius. There can be no surprise felt at the popularity of the "Val d'Andorre" in Paris: its poem is replete with serious and comic situations of the greatest interest, and the music is indicative that the imagination of the composer is fertile in invention, with a thorough knowledge of his art.

THE NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

In our Journal of December 29 we recorded the opening of this New Theatre, which has risen, phoenix-like, from the ashes of the old house, destroyed by fire in March last; and felicitously referred to in the opening Address, a clever *pièce de circonstance* from the pen of Mr. Albert Smith.

The New Theatre has the form of an elongated horse-shoe, with but few projections, so as not to present any interruptions to sight or sound.

The Pit Seats are circular in plan, so that each person looks directly to the centre of the stage. The ceiling and proscenium are *match boarded*, and canvassed for decorations. The height from the Pit floor to the highest part of the ceiling is about 36 feet. The Stalls contain 38 sittings; the Pit will hold from 800 to 850 persons, the Boxes about 200, and the Gallery 700 to 750. The deco-

rations were entrusted to Mr. Aglio, and executed conjointly by him and his son. The ceiling is divided into four compartments, representing the Seasons—each compartment being separated by ornamental designs in the Arabesque style, connected in the centre in an ornament giving apparent support to the chandelier. The front of the gallery and box tiers is divided into seven compartments, by the gilded and bronzed columns supporting the boxes and gallery. Each compartment in the gallery tier is decorated with arabesque ornaments, within which are introduced masks, musical instruments, and cameos, in chiaroscuro, on gold ground. The proscenium is intended simply to form a frame to the decorations of the stage. The decorations were designed and painted in the short space of seven weeks. The stage and machinery were designed and executed by R. J. Strachan, the well-known stage-mechanic, who, as he tells us, has designed and constructed the machinery of eight of the principal London theatres. The front of the house is lighted by a large chandelier, manufactured by Mr. Apsley Pellatt. The gas-fittings were put up by Mr. J. Palmer, jun., and present several useful precautionary measures. The exact cost of the theatre has not been arrived at, but it is stated by the architect, Mr. F. W. Bushell, as under £10,000, including the cost of purchasing some adjoining property. The act drop, representing an "Italian loggia opening on a cortile," was painted by Messrs. Dayes and Gordon, and is a very creditable work.

We quote these details from the *Builder*, wherein also are given some instances of construction peculiarly adapted to secure the safety and comfort of the audience. Among these are two fire-proof (stone) staircases to the gallery, one for entrance and both for exit. There are also two ways out of the pit, and separate way from stalls and boxes—so that the house may be cleared in a few minutes. The whole of the entrances, passages, &c., including staircases (slate) to the private boxes and slips, are fire-proof.

Among the commendable points of management before the curtain of this theatre is the abolition of all fees to attendants, who present gratuitously to each visitor to the boxes, stalls, and pit, a bill of the night's performances. The gratuity system, at the best, insures but an *ad valorem* degree of civility; and we hope soon to see it forbidden in all our places of amusement.

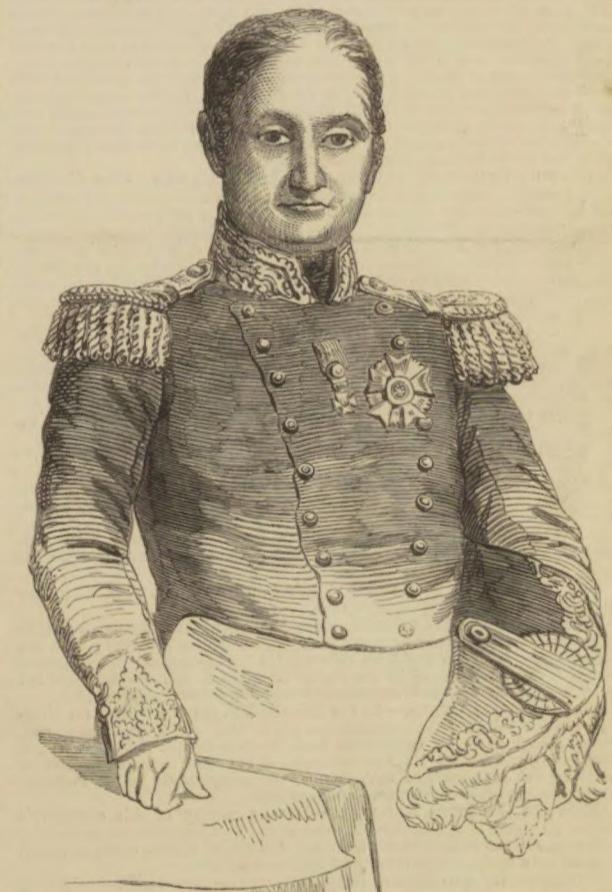


INTERIOR OF THE NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE, STRAND.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

THE ex-King Jérôme has just been raised to the dignity of Marshal of France, by the following decree inserted in the *Moniteur*:

"The President of the Republic—Considering the law of August 4, 1839; Considering that, by the effect of the law of October 11, 1848, the General of Division, Jérôme Bonaparte, was restored to the plenitude of his rights as a Frenchman, and as a general officer belonging to the active service list: Considering that, during the campaigns of 1807, 1809, and 1812, that General exercised, in virtue of Imperial decrees, the command in chief, before the enemy, of corps d'armée composed of several divisions of different arms: That in 1813, and



JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

later in 1815, on the field of battle of Waterloo, he was again at the head of a division of the army, and was one of the last to return his sword to its scabbard when the enemy invaded France: On the report of the Minister of War, come to in a Council of Ministers, decrees: Art. 1. The General of Division Jérôme Bonaparte is raised to the dignity of Marshal of France; Art. 2. The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decree.—Done at the Elysée National, the 1st Jan., 1850.—The President of the Republic, Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—(Countersigned) D'HAUTROUL, Minister of War."

To these official data it may be interesting to add an outline of Jérôme's eventful life.

Jérôme Napoleon Bonaparte, the youngest of the brothers of Napoleon, was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, on the 15th of November, 1784. He was educated in the college of Juilly, in France, which, after the departure of his brother for Egypt, he left, in order to enter the Marines. In 1801, he accompanied his brother-in-law, Le Clerc, in the expedition to St. Domingo, in quality of Lieutenant, and soon afterwards returned to France with the despatches of that General, when he was appointed to the command of *L'Epervier* frigate, in which he sailed to Martinique. Driven from his cruising station here by English vessels, he touched at the North American coast; and there, in 1803, married a Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant. When the young couple came to Europe, in 1805, Napoleon would not receive the bride as a member of the Imperial family; and at length, not without opposition on the part of the young sailor, the marriage was annulled, after one or two children had been born.

Shortly after, when Napoleon was in Italy, Jérôme repaired to Genoa, and there received orders to demand of the Dey of Algiers the Génouese who were detained in slavery; and he brought back the captives, 250 in number. Napoleon sent Jérôme to Brest, and gave him the command of a 74-gun ship, one of a squadron sent to Martinique; and in the spring of that year, Jérôme was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Napoleon was, however, disappointed in his brother's naval qualifications, and he soon transferred his services to land, by appointing him to the command of a corps of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, in Silesia, and he afterwards attained the rank of General of Division.

In 1806, Jérôme had the kingdom of Westphalia created for him, out of certain Prussian and Hessian provinces, and other fragments of the dissolved German empire; and he received a Royal bride, in the Princess Katharina, the daughter

of the King of Wurtemberg, taking up his residence at Cassel. He continued an unpopular system of government until the war with Russia, when, by order of his brother, he was put at the head of a French division. He at first led with some success, but was afterwards surprised by the enemy, in consequence of which Napoleon sharply rebuked him, and sent him back to Cassel.

The remainder of his career is thus sketched in an able paper on "the Bonaparte Family," in the *North British Review*, No. 21:

"Retaining nominally the Crown of Westphalia, even after the disastrous result of the Russian campaign, in which he took so conspicuous a part, he was obliged finally to resign it in 1814, receiving from his father-in-law the title of Prince de Montfort. Flying to his brother's side in 1815, he held a command at Waterloo; and it was to him that Napoleon left the task of collecting the wreck of the French army after the defeat. On his brother's deportation to St. Helena, Jerome rejoined his wife in Wurtemberg, where, shielded by her affection against the harshness even of her own father, who would willingly have separated her from a man so fallen in fortune, he continued to reside for some years in comparative wealth and comfort, as a German nobleman and landowner. He was able to purchase property in Italy and in Switzerland, in both of which countries he occasionally resided after 1822. In 1835 he lost his excellent and devoted wife, who died at Lausanne, leaving three children—two sons and a daughter. The daughter was married (1841) to the Russian Count Demidoff; the elder son died in 1847, leaving the title of Prince de Montfort to his brother Napoleon-Paul."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—COMPROMISE WITH MR. HUDSON.—A special general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday in the Da Grey Rooms, York, called by the directors, to consider, first, an arrangement with the directors of the Great North of England Company, extending the time for payment of the purchase-money of that line; and, secondly, an agreement or compromise between the new directors and Mr. Hudson, by which all legal proceedings taken against that gentleman were to be abandoned on his paying a stipulated sum to the company. The meeting was pretty numerously attended. A resolution confirming the first arrangement having been agreed to, the Chairman explained the terms of agreement with Mr. Hudson. The substance of it was, that in respect of all matters for which bills in equity were to be filed, the company should receive the sum of £50,000; and the £41,000 which had been paid out of the funds of the company for 2345 shares of the Sunderland Docks was to be refunded to this company, £15,000 of it being taken to pay the last instalment due on the 3000 shares they had agreed to take, and that the remaining £26,039 10s. be paid to the company. In the meantime, these shares, which now stood in the name of Mr. Hudson and some of his friends, were to be transferred to the directors as security for the payment of the money; and in still further security, the directors were to have placed in their hands the title-deeds of unencumbered property, which, together with the shares, the directors believed would secure to the company the payment of the money. Besides these sums, there were other claims of the company on Mr. Hudson, which were to be paid in full. There was a note of hand which he owed the company, which was nearly due; there were calls due on certain shares, all of which were to be paid up; and the dividends which stood due to Mr. Hudson on a great number of shares would be given up, and not claimed; so that the shareholders would perceive the amount of money now to be received from Mr. Hudson exceeded the sum of £100,000. The shareholders were reminded that during the past year the labours of the two committees had brought into the coffers of the company upwards of £90,000, and the sums now to be received would exceed £100,000 more. Mr. Hudson was to pay all expenses incurred in the proceedings. A resolution confirming and adopting this arrangement was passed, after some discussion, in the course of which an amendment was negatived.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The inhabitants of Warwick propose to hold a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising the directors of the London and North-Western, to open the Rugby and Leamington Railway with all practicable expediency.

SAMBRE AND MEUSE, Jan. 10.—Half-yearly Meeting: London: W. P. Richards, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that such arrangements had been made with the Belgian Government for increasing the tariff on the line, as would, it was believed, have the effect, combined with the strictest economy, of giving a small profit on the working. The directors had entered into a provisional agreement, subject to the approval of the shareholders, by which the company were to give up all their claims on the contractors, amounting to about £24,000, and surrender to them 1240 of their shares, with £16 paid, as though they were paid in full, the contractors abandoning the remainder of their contract, by which £30,000 or £40,000 might be saved to the company. The directors thought it would be desirable to endeavour to raise £200,000 to complete the line to Vireux, without which it could not be expected to pay any fair amount of profit. The report was adopted; but the agreement with the contractors was referred back to the directors for further negotiation, the shareholders objecting to giving the shares up to the contractors as though they were paid in full. It was also resolved to apply to the Belgian Government for a guarantee of five per cent. on the £200,000 proposed to be expended on the extension line to Vireux. The meeting then separated.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—The directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 4s. per £100 of consolidated stock for the past half-year, after laying aside £16,000 towards a reserve fund, as notified in their last half-yearly report.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A jury have just made their award for compensation in respect of land required by this company in the construction of their Coventry and Nuneaton line. In the first case the claim was £9578, and the jury awarded £1850; in the second case the claim was £6843, and the jury awarded £1830.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—The arbitrator, Jonathan Henn, Esq., to whom the question of compensation for the carriage of the mails to Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, by the Great Southern and Western Railway, was referred, has decided upon granting the company 4s. 6d. per mile for the night mail, and 1s. per mile for the day mail. It will amount to upwards of £40,000. The cost of carriage by mail coach under the old régime was £13,000 a mile.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—Memorials have just been presented by Lord Redesdale, on behalf of the inhabitants of various places on the route of this railway, to the Commissioners of Railways, urging upon them to compel the immediate resumption and completion of the works on this line.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—The Barnsley branch of this company's line was opened on Tuesday last. It passes through the largest coal-fields in the country.

SOUTH WALES.—The section of this company's line, from Chepstow to Swansea, is to be opened in April next.

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1849.—It appears that the aggregate length of English railways opened for traffic in the year 1849, was 750 miles; of Scotch railways 73½ miles; and of Irish railways, 114 miles—making the aggregate length of railways opened in the United Kingdom during the past year 937 miles, being 270 miles less in extent than those opened during the year 1848.

RATING OF RAILWAYS.—At the Macclesfield petty sessions, on Monday, it was decided that an assessment on the London and North-Western line, in that township, should be reduced from £1500 to £60 per mile; and on the station, from £200 to £112. Another appeal of the same company, against an assessment of £200 per mile in Adlington, was compromised by the overseers consenting to reduce the amount to £30 per mile.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—From a survey of this company's line in the parish of St. Matthew, Benthall-green, it appears that the assessment of the railway has been increased from £3760 to £7500, against which an appeal is to be made at the approaching Middlesbrough sessions.

SHEREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts on this line are, notwithstanding the low fares, said to be about £450 per week. The line is thirty miles in length, and was opened throughout on the 12th of November last.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND THE CHOLERA.—From a comparison of the aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom between the 22nd of August and the 3rd of November, 1849, with the traffic of the corresponding periods of preceding years, it has been estimated that the falling off in the traffic, in consequence of the cholera at that period, amounted to £155,000. In the week ending the 25th of August, the falling off amounted to £5000; the week ending 1st of September, to £9000; 8th of September, to £19,000; 15th of September, to £23,000; 22nd of September, to £30,000; 29th of September, to £26,000; 6th of October, to £20,000; 13th of October, £13,000; 20th of October, £6000; and the 27th of October, £2000. It appears, also, that the whole amount of this traffic was lost, because there is no corresponding increase shown in the traffic during the remainder of the year to make up the deficiency. In addition to this, the traffic on the northern lines of railway was seriously reduced, for several months prior to the period mentioned, from the same cause. Were it not for that deficiency, the aggregate amount of the railway traffic for the year 1849 would have amounted to £11,168,800, instead of to £11,013,800.

The British Beneficent Institution has been joined by Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart., Sir C. R. Price, Bart., Lord Skelmersdale, Sir James Bathurst, Lord Leigh, Colonel Lindsey, M.P., Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, James W. Freiheld, Esq., and Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart.

The committee appointed to conduct the case of the Rev. James Shore, on the prosecution of the Bishop of Exeter, have just brought their labours to a close: the total amount placed at their disposal by the public was £614 2s. 7d.; of this amount, £525 15s. 10d. (including £310 16s. 4d., paid to the Bishop of Exeter, the cost of the proceedings in the Court of Arches) has been expended; and the balance, £88 8s. 9d., handed over to Mr. Shore.

At the Custom House of Newcastle, last week, Messrs. Boldermann, Borries, and Co., reported the Swedish vessel *Dube*, Captain M. Lundahl, from Riga, with a cargo of timber. This is the first vessel, arrived in the Tyne which comes under the regulations of the New Navigation Act.

At Tunbridge the roof of the Free School burst into flames between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning last. The dormitories were under repair, and the scholars being absent, the fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of the workmen. It was nearly an hour before water could be obtained. By three o'clock, Dr. Wheldon, the master, assisted by the inhabitants, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which were confined to three of the attics. The loss is estimated at £200.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From the changeable state of the weather for the last fortnight, scarcely any of the coursing meetings, of which notice had been given, have "come off," and field-sports in general have been at a stand-still. For the same reason, while we consider it right to give the present fixtures for the ensuing week, they must be received with the customary prefix at this season, "weather permitting." They show little promise of sport of any interest, Bramley alone appearing in the steeple-chase calendar (for Tuesday next), and in the coursing appointments being confined to Middleham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the Amicable Club, on Thursday and Friday (but where none save the members can tell), and the Lytham New Club, on the same days. As we intimated in our last, the list of January entries are highly gratifying in all quarters, subsequent additions even having made the Chester Cup very considerably better than the accounts first published led us to anticipate. On the whole, we look for a brilliant racing season.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A full attendance this afternoon, and some brisk business transacted on the Chester Cup and Derby, at quotations tallying, with few exceptions, with those last week published. There is every prospect of both events being heavy betting races.

15 to 1 agst Rattrap (t) | **16 to 1 agst Peter Simple (t)** | **50 to 1 agst Rescue (t)**
13 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne (t) | **20 to 1 — Sir John (t)** | **50 to 1 — Silent Friend (t)**
(t) | **30 to 1 — Johnham (t)** | **50 to 1 — The Hero (t)**

LEAMINGTON STEEPLECHASE.

15 to 1 agst John Cosser (t) | **16 to 1 agst Peter Simple (t)** | **50 to 1 agst Rescue (t)**
40 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t) | **20 to 1 — Sir John (t)** | **50 to 1 — Silent Friend (t)**
50 to 1 — Malton (t) | **30 to 1 — Johnham (t)** | **50 to 1 — The Hero (t)**

CHESTER CUP.

40 to 1 — John Cosser (t) | **66 to 1 agst Mousance (t)** | **100 to 1 agst Harriett (t)**
40 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t) | **77 to 1 — Sir Richard (t)** | **100 to 1 — Clarissa (t)**
50 to 1 — Malton (t) | **89 to 1 — Hero of Chase (t)** | **100 to 1 — Hotspur (t)**
66 to 1 — Lismabago (t) | **100 to 1 — The Baroness (t)** | **100 to 1 — Snowstorm (t)**
66 to 1 — Clermont (t) | **100 to 1 — Cockermouth (t)** | **100 to 1 — Collingwood (t)**
66 to 1 — Glaucia (t) | **100 to 1 — Melody (t)** | **100 to 1 —**

DERBY.

8½ to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t) | **15 to 1 agst The Italian (t)** | **25 to 1 agst Clincher (t)**
10½ to 1 — Ghille Callum (t) | **17 to 1 — Voltigeur (t)** | **30 to 1 — Mavors (t)**
13 to 1 — Knight of Avenal (t) | **17 to 1 — The Nigger (t)** | **100 to 1 — Python (t)**

OAKS.

9 to 1 agst Probyt (t)

THURSDAY.—A very moderate amount of unimportant business was transacted, at the undermentioned prices:—

15 to 1 agst Sir John (t) | **20 to 1 agst Vain Hope (t)** | **33 to 1 agst Farnham (t)**

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Dough (t) | **66 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t)** | **66 to 1 agst Horn of Chase (t)**

8½ to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t) | **13 to 1 agst Knight of Avenal (t)** | **100 to 6 agst Voltigeur (t)**

10 to 1 — Ghille Callum (t) | **30 to 1 — Mavors (t)** | **30 to 1 —**

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Probyt (t)

DERBY, 1850.

5000 to 75 agst Ipsus (t)

IRELAND.

THE PROTECTION MOVEMENT.—The address to the Queen, prepared by the committee of which Lord Glengall is chairman, now bears the signatures of 54 Peers, 22 Members of Parliament, 23 Barons, 111 Lieutenants, together with the signatures of magistrates, clergymen, barristers, doctors, attorneys, merchants, and tenant-farmers.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.—A letter from the Board of Trade states, that their Lordships object to the admission of affluent persons into the Government Schools of Design, unless at rates of payment equal to those usually charged by private drawing-masters.

CORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—This institution was formally opened on Monday. The president, James Roche, Esq., took the chair. An inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Willis, the principal of the school. The Mayor of Cork, Sir Thomas Lyons, and Mr. Fagan, M.P., severally addressed the assembly.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.—Mr. Edward Berwick is promoted to the presidency of Galway College, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Kirwan. The vice-president is Father O'Toole, late Professor of Logic in the Irish College at Paris.

EARLY CLOSING IN DUBLIN.—A very praiseworthy movement on this head, in following the example of London, was commenced last week, when a meeting of drapers' assistants was held, and resolutions agreed to, for effecting the object of obtaining from their employers reasonable time for instruction and recreation.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, Mr. John O'Connell took the opportunity to reiterate his determination to retire from English Parliamentary life. The rent for the week was £14 4s. 5d.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING IN CORK.—Mr. Pike is building an immense iron vessel at his iron ship-building yard, Hargrave's-quay. She is intended for the New York trade when completed, which it is expected will be in June next, and is to be commanded by an experienced mariner, a native of Cork.—Captain Hall. This vessel will be steam propelled, and her tonnage is computed at 1400 tons.

PRICE OF MEAT.—A blow is aimed at the monopoly of butchers in their award for compensation in respect of land required by this company in the construction of their Coventry and Nuneaton line. In the first case the claim was £9578, and the jury awarded £1850; in the second case the claim was £6843, and the jury awarded £1830.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants who embarked from Galway during the year ended 31st of December, 1849, amounted to 1958 males, 1832 females, with 144 cabin passengers: in all, 3934. From Belfast the numbers have been:—Total in 1849, 9560; ditto, 1848, 8730; increase in 1849, 920. Emigrants who have embarked from Dublin for the United States in the quarter ending 31st December, 1849:—Cabin passengers, 19; steerage, 724; children, 284: total, 1027.

ARREARS IN THE COMMON-LAW COURTS.—At the commencement of the ensuing Hilary Term, beginning yesterday (Friday), the common-law courts proceed with the arrears, after hearing applications, in causes lately heard, for new trials. The lists of the three courts present a remarkable appearance, the aggregate number of arrears, exclusive of the Crown paper, exhibiting only 281. The lists of the Court of Queen's Bench show 142, the Common Pleas 61, and the Exchequer 78. With respect to the Queen's Bench, the lists are comparatively light. There is not a single rule for a new trial standing for judgment; and with regard to special cases and demurrers, there are only two for judgment, whilst there are 53 for argument. On the New Trial Paper, there are 87 rules. In the Common Pleas, there is one enlarged rule in the Remand Paper, 18 new trial rules, 11 matters for judgment, and 31 demurrers. In the Court of Exchequer, there are nine rules in the Peremptory Paper, three demurrers, nine special cases, 10 matters standing for judgment, and 47 rules for new trials.

POLICE RATE.—In the Marylebone Vestry a discussion was raised on Saturday last relative to a communication from Sir George Grey upon the subject of the police rate. Sir George Grey returned for answer that he did not at present contemplate any alteration in the existing law. The vestry considered themselves greatly ill-used, since the hon. Baronet had previously admitted to a deputation the inequality of the assessment which existed with regard to this parish, and expressly stated that steps would be taken to compel other parishes within the police district to contribute an equal quota to the support of the police. A motion was ultimately carried that Sir George Grey should be written to, stating the regret felt by the board at the nature of his communication, and requesting to be informed whether the revision of the rentals of the adjoining counties had yet been completed.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols register an advance of ½ per cent., having during the week marked 1 per cent. improvement upon the preceding week's prices. Monday being the first transfer day, Money Stock became more plentiful, and Consols closed at 97. An advance of about ½ per cent. succeeded on Tuesday, and on Wednesday an additional ½ per cent. advance

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Will be ready with the Magazines for February, price Two Shillings,
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NEW PERIODICAL.

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—Literary Journal, Feb. 1843.

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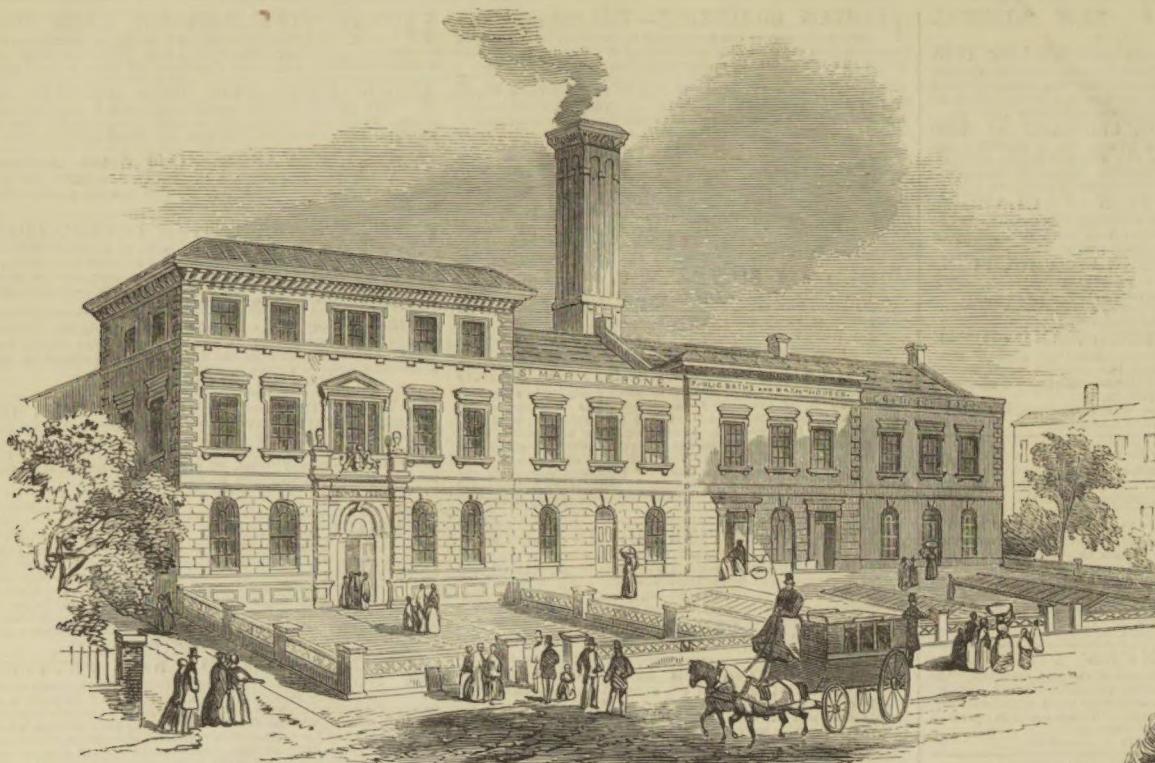
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THE ST. MARYLEBONE BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

This establishment has just been erected in the New-road, opposite Lisson-grove, and immediately adjoining the District County Court. The design consists of one *façade*, in the Italian style, with rusticated stone basement; the upper story being of red brick, with stone quoins and window-dressings, cornice, &c. The whole has a frontage of about 160 feet, of which the Baths and Wash-houses have 100 feet, with a depth of about 230 feet, and are arranged in four departments, with separate entrances for the different classes and sexes. The front building comprises the check-clerks' offices and waiting-rooms, with the superintendent's dwelling-rooms over; together with a board-room and other conveniences. There are 107 separate baths—24 of the first class, and 57 of the second class, for men; 6 of the first class, and 20 of the second class, for women: the charges for a hot bath being 2d. and 6d., and for a cold bath 1d. and 3d., in each class respectively, each supplied with clean towels, looking-glass, and other suitable conveniences. There is also, in each class, a vapour and shower bath. There are likewise two large swimming baths, with a constant supply of tepid water, and dressing-boxes arranged around for first and second-class bathers.

The Wash-houses are not quite completed; they will contain 89 separate pairs of wash-tubs and boilers, supplied with hot and cold water, and with a drying-closet to each compartment, and arranged in two classes. There is also a large ironing-room, plentifully supplied with hot irons. The whole establishment is spacious, well lighted, and ventilated by means of a lofty shaft (seen in our View), which also makes a good feature in the general effect of the building; and will, when completed, accommodate 5000 persons daily. It does great credit to the skill and ingenuity of the architect, Mr. C. Eales, under whose direction the whole has been executed; and bears testimony to the public spirit of the Vestry in adopting the Act of Parliament and carrying it out so liberally—the cost being about £20,000, including the freehold site.

GIACINTO ACHILLI, D.D.

(WHEN PRIOR OF A DOMINICAN CONVENT, IN NAPLES.)

DR. ACHILLI was born at Viterbo in 1803; he took the Dominican habit in his native town at the early age of sixteen; and in the year 1821 he was ordained a priest at Lucca, where he enjoyed the marked favour of the reigning Duke. He soon returned to Viterbo, where his talents, his learning, his eloquence, and his winning manners gained him universal esteem. The Vicar-General of the province placed the utmost confidence in him, and he was speedily raised to a position of trust in the Dominican order. In 1826 he was appointed Public Professor of Philosophy in the Lyceum; and he was also the first to fill the chair of Sacred Scripture in the seminary of Theology—a professorship which he had himself been the means of founding—thus early evincing that love for the word of God which eventually led to his separation from the Church of Rome. In 1833, he quitted Viterbo, carrying with him the goodwill and affection of all his countrymen, and proceeded to Rome, having been elected Regent or Prefect of Studies and Primary Professor in the College of Minerva. He was then appointed Visitor of all the Convents of the Dominicans in the Roman and Tuscan States, an office which he held until the year 1835, when he went to Capua, and was soon after elected Prior of a Dominican convent at Naples: at this time his pulpit eloquence, and his discourses from the Professor's chair, attracted much attention, and a lithographed portrait was taken, from which our Engraving is copied.

It was at this period that he first became thoroughly convinced that the doctrine of Transubstantiation was not warranted by Scripture; and his preaching soon became so decidedly Protestant that he was speedily summoned to Rome, and confined in the Inquisition. He was treated with kindness, and all efforts were made to induce him to re-consider his position, and re-enter the communion of the church of which he had hitherto been an ornament. He was set at liberty, under *surveillance*, and soon contrived to escape to the Ionian Islands, where he at once wrote and published a letter to the late Pope, openly declaring himself a Protestant; this was in the year 1841. He subsequently held the appointment of Professor of Theology in the Malta Protestant College. In 1848 he came to

England, where he remained until the flight of the Pope in the December of that year. This revolution, and the consequent religious liberty, induced him to return to Rome in February, 1849. During the whole period of the Republic he occupied himself in circulating copies of the Scriptures, and in receiving at his house the multitudes who thronged to him for explanation and instruction from morning until night. He did not preach openly, as the constitution granting perfect religious liberty had not yet been promulgated; and he carefully avoided taking any part in the political events which were occurring, although naturally sympathizing with the Republic.

The capture of the city by General Oudinot, he wrote to his friends that there was nothing to fear for him so long as the French flag waved; his mission had been so innocent and so unmixed with politics, that no one could touch him; of course, when the Pope returned he must quit Rome, but till then he was safe—religious persecution could never be allowed under the shadow of the banner of France!

He was soon undeceived. On the night of the 29th of July, at eleven o'clock, four *shériffs* or agents of secret police presented themselves at the Palazzetto Borghese, where he resided, and supported by a corporal's party of *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, arrested him in the name of the French Prefect of Police, Mons. de Roux, and carried him off to the Inquisition, where he was placed in one of the foulest and dampest of their dungeons. The British Consul, Mr. Freeborn, exerted himself with his wonted generosity to obtain his release, but in vain. Dr. Achilli was a Roman subject and a Roman priest. Mr. Freeborn, however, succeeded in obtaining his removal to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he has remained closely confined, without permission to see or communicate with any friends. Meanwhile, a *processo* or secret trial has been going on, and is by this time concluded, and sentence perhaps pronounced; although the ill-used prisoner has not been even informed of what he is accused, nor examined or questioned in any form.

When the news of his arrest reached England, his numerous friends appealed to the French Government, who at once undertook to enquire into the matter. The Cardinals boldly asserted that he was not arrested for religion, but for dreadful crimes; and an "Abelard and Heloise" kind of a story respecting him was circulated throughout Europe.

Two of his most attached friends at once proceeded to Rome. Enquiries of a most searching character were instituted in Viterbo itself; the supposed crime had never been heard of, and Padre Achilli was remembered with the utmost respect and veneration. The Roman authorities now changed their ground: they boldly avowed that he was arrested, and should be punished for his apostacy as a priest and a friar; he was a Roman subject, and no foreign Power had a right to interfere. They denied all knowledge of the slanders they had circulated against him, and stood to the undoubted right of the Holy Office to try, to judge, and to punish him. His two friends in vain implored permission to see their suffering fellow-Protestant.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers himself pressed this request on the Cardinal Vicar, but he referred it to the Pope, who sent an absolute refusal. Since then, a treacherous fellow-prisoner—the young *protégé* of the Pope and of Cardinal Lambruschini, who has been imprisoned for stealing some of the choicest medals in the Vatican collection—denounced him for having preached the Gospel to his fellow-prisoners; and orders were given to place him in the most rigid solitary confinement.

So stands the affair of Dr. Achilli; and it now remains to be seen what part the French Government will take. Will they allow their name, their soldiers, and their flag to be employed in carrying out the secret, midnight acts of the "Holy Office"? General Baraguay d'Hilliers has exerted himself much in behalf of the prisoner; but, alas! the position of France is so utterly false that



DR. GIACINTO ACHILLI.

his hands have been hitherto tied. It is comforting, however, to Dr. Achilli's friends to know, that he has expressed the warmest personal interest in Dr. Achilli's fate, and that all will be done in the way of good offices that the peculiar position of the General will allow.

LICHFIELD CORN EXCHANGE AND MARKET HALL.

AMONG the public buildings which have grown up of late in the ancient city of Lichfield, the Corn Exchange, Market Hall, and Savings-Bank may very truly be considered the most important and worthy of commemoration. The Market of Lichfield was originally granted by King Stephen, in 1161; and in a MS. in the British Museum, is an old sketch of the market-place, with the following account of the ancient cross built by Dean Deuton:

"It was composed with 8 arches, supported with 8 pillars, of 8 squares. About 5 foot, on the two sides of this cross, towards the east and west, was annexed 2 crucifixes, about xviii or xx inches in length, very artificially cast in brass; on the top of the carved railles and banisters, being bound through with iron rods, was placed vell of our Saviour's Apostles, about iv foot in height, each carrying the emblem of their death, curiously carved to the life, in their several habets; and below them was cut in the stone the founder's coat of arms, (viz. back-girded saints), which piece of work cost the said Deane an cix pounds; which they utterly destroyed, because a Cross."

In 1652, a small market-house of brick was substituted, which was taken down in 1785, and a stone building erected by subscription. This edifice was hemmed in by small houses unhealthy to the locality; and which, being pulled down about sixteen years ago, left the market-house an unsightly ruin in the very centre of the city.

In 1848, John P. Dyott, jun., the present Mayor of Lichfield, formed the project of a Corn Exchange and Market Hall, and by his energy, and the co-operation of a company of gentlemen, the present building was commenced and finished; the Earl of Lichfield and Viscount Anson cordially supporting it.

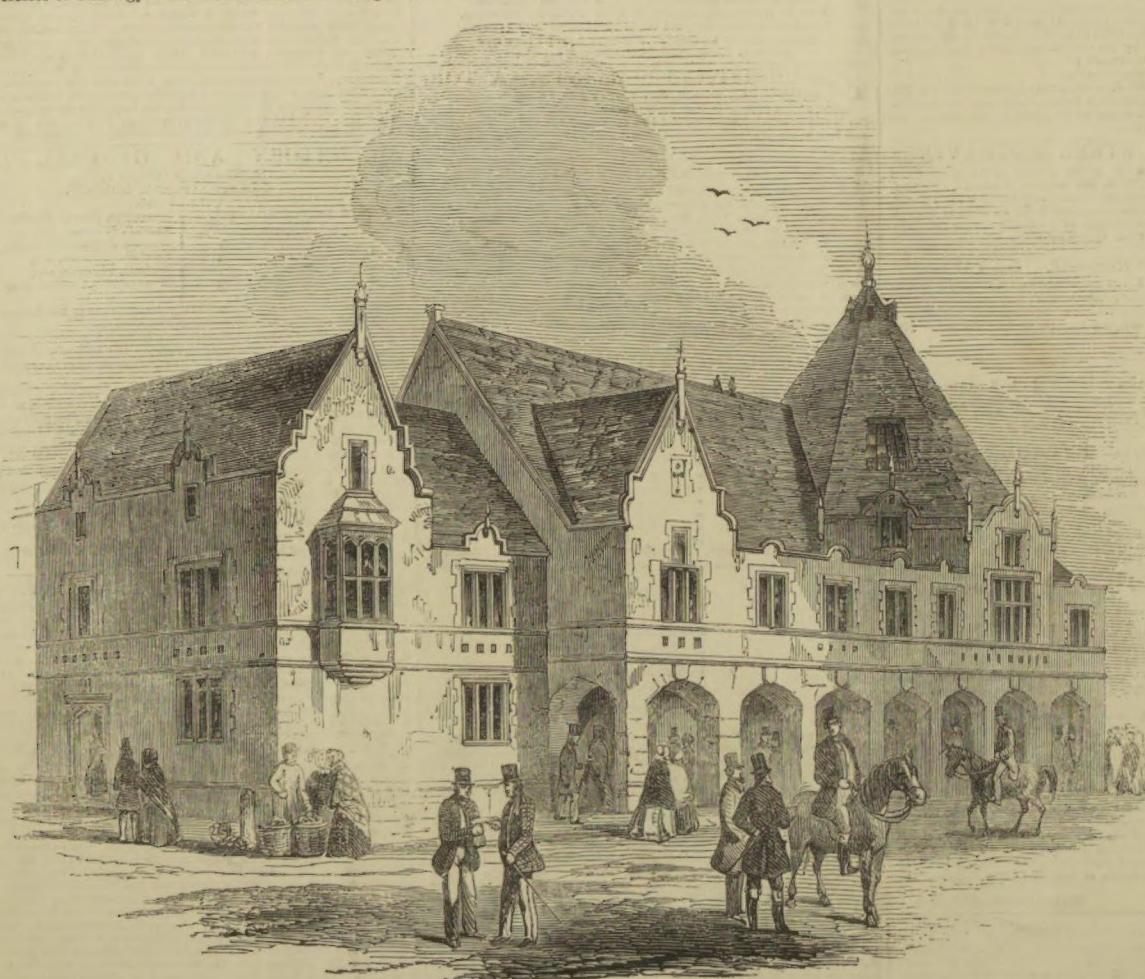
The design is by Messrs. Johnson and Son, of Lichfield; the building is in the Elizabethan style, and consists of an arcade extending the entire length of the principal front, which leads into a spacious covered market. The upper room is the Corn Exchange, approached by a broad flight of stone steps, and is 63 feet in length and 34 feet wide. It is calculated to contain from 600 to 800 persons. One portion of the room is built as an octagon, with a chaste open roof, the timbers of which are stained a rich brown, and the ceiling between the joists a light rose tint—adding much to the general effect. A dad of American deal, highly varnished, runs round the room, the grain of the wood being unusually handsome. The room is lighted with gas, by means of three magnificent gilt chandeliers. There is also an elegant and convenient ante-room, thereby adding to the completeness of the building.

The whole of the works were completed by Messrs. Scott and Collyer, builders of Lichfield; and the workmanship is admirably executed.

The opening of the Corn Exchange was announced to take place yesterday, to be celebrated by a grand dinner in the great room—Richard Green, Esq., the chairman of the company, presiding.

The accompanying Sketch is taken from Tamworth-street, and shows the principal front towards Conduit-street, and the Savings-Bank in Bore-street. The octangular front faces St. Mary-square.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.



THE CORN EXCHANGE AND MARKET HALL, JUST ERECTED AT LICHFIELD.